"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow late to-day; partly cloudy Friday; northeasterly winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,024. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLDS QUITS POST AS SENATE LEADER

Republican Conference Is Called for To-Night and May Select Successor.

PLATT LETTERS ARE READ

Bills Killed Because Party Leader Demanded It, Defense Urges—Littleton Assails Bridge Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The features of to-day's session of the Senate, sitting in Committee of the Whole to investigate the charges against Senator Allds, were the announcement that Allds had resigned his post as President Pro Tem. of the Senate and majority leader; the outline of the defense by Martin W. Littleton, depending chiefly on letters from Senator T. C. Platt, then State leader of the Republican Party, practically ordering Allds to kill the bridge bills, and a ferocious attack on the bridge companies concerned as thieves and corruptionists.

The brief sway of Jotham P. Allds as President pro tem. and majority leader of the Senate came to an end to-day. His resignation, which was handed to Lafayette B. Gleason, Clerk of the Senate, this morning, took effect automatically the moment it was filed. A conference of the Republican Senators has been called for to-morrow evening, at which the vacancy may be filled. Senator George A. Davis of Erie, who has presided at the hearings on the Allds bribery charges, is being talked of for his successor. It may be stated authoritatively that no matter what comes of the bribery charges, Senator Allds will not be restored to his former position of power.

The announcement that Senator Allds had resigned was made at the opening of the bribery investigation to-day by Martin W. Littleton of counsel for the accused member of the upper house in a statement prefatory to his opening speech for the defense. Mr. Littleton gave two reasons for the action of his client. One was that Senator Allds, who, in his capacity of President pro tem, occupied a constitutional office, believed a question might arise whether his trial would be effective unless conducted as for an impeachment by the Senate, and that as a result a retrial, which Senator Allds did not desire, might become necessary. The other reason set forth was that Senator Allds desired to save his party and his colleagues who are to sit in judgment on him from all further embarrassment.

"I am authorized by Senator Allds," said Mr. Littleton, "to say to this committee that he has presented to the Senate through its Clerk his resignation as temporary President of the Senate.

"Thus having stripped himself of any advantage which his leadership might seem to give him, and having relieved his colleagues of any embarrassment which the continuance of that leadership might impose, he enters upon the prosecution of his defense before the Senate."

Resignation Was Welcome.

It was learned that the idea of handing in his resignation did not originate with Senator Allds, but that he acquiesced in it readily enough when the proposition was made to him. None of the legislative leaders would say that it was due to pressure either from them or from the Republican Party leaders, but they made no secret of the fact that no action could have been more welcome.

Senator Allds would make no comment when he learned that steps had been taken so promptly to fill his place. This gave rise to the suggestion that he had hoped the place might be kept open pending the outcome of the investigation and that he might be suffered to step back into the leadership in case he should be vindicated.

"That course is impossible, and I think Senator Allds ought to appreciate the fact," said one of the Republican Senators when it was suggested that there might be a string to the resignation of Senator Allds. "Senator Allds is out for good, no matter how this investigation ends. The Constitution demands that the place must be filled with all reasonable speed, and we must comply with its provisions even if we were tempted to hold the place pending the close of the trial. Besides, we have no right to suspect that Senator Allds intends this altogether voluntary action on his part to be merely a bluff."

When the defense of Senator Allds got under way this morning it was before as large a crowd as ever filled the Senate floor and galleries. This audience listened with breathless interest to the stirring opening speech of Mr. Littleton.

The investigation began half an hour earlier than usual, but Mr. Littleton's address occupied the entire forenoon session. In the afternoon the first witness for the defense, Hiram P. Porter, a Senate employe, who in 1901 was clerk of the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs, gave his testimony. It is estimated that at the present rate of progress the defense will occupy at least two weeks.

Platt Letters Introduced.

In the defense as outlined by Mr. Littleton to-day the pressure brought to bear by former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt to kill the Highway bill which Senator Conger alleges the bridge companies paid Senator Allds $1,000 to help defeat, will be brought forward as the one reason which actuated the accused member of the upper house in pursuing a course with reference to this class of legislation diametrically opposed to the course he pursued after the bridge companies met and determined to pay no further tribute.

In support of his plea Mr. Littleton read a series of letters from Senator Platt to his client, in which the Republican leader, in terms little short of a peremptory demand, expressed his desire to have kept in the Rules Committee the bill the bridge interests spent money to defeat. Another feature of the defense, as outlined by Mr. Littleton, will be that, although the bridge interests had claimed that the bills affecting their business introduced in successive years were strike measures introduced to blackmail them, the record of these concerns showed that they had pursued a systematic campaign of corrupting Legislatures and town officials in many States besides New York, and that these practices had been carried to a point where President Roosevelt had been led to denounce them in a message to Congress.

In connection with this Mr. Littleton read the famous Cleveland agreement, which has figured from time to time in the testimony. This, according to Mr. Littleton, had been entered into by a number of bridge companies in 1905, after the Yale bill, which put an end to direct transactions between the bridge concerns and town boards in making contracts for bridges, had become a law in this State. Mr. Littleton denounced it as a conspiracy between the bridge builders to prevent under bidding on public contracts, with

Continued on Page 2.

CAMBRIDGE BANK LOOTED.

Capital Wiped Out—Bookkeeper Gone—Charles W. Eliot a Stockholder.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Following the discovery that the National City Bank of Cambridge had been looted of $144,000, the doors of the institution were closed today by National Bank Examiner Ellis S. Pepper, acting in behalf of the Controller of the Currency. Six hours after this action had been taken a warrant was issued for the arrest of George W. Coleman, the young bookkeeper of the bank, who was last heard from in Kansas City a few days ago. Coleman is charged with embezzling the funds of the institution, which is insolvent, the capital stock of $100,000 and the surplus having been wiped out by the defalcation.

Late this afternoon the Controller of the Currency appointed ex-Gov. John L. Bates of this city receiver. He will liquidate the remaining assets, if a trust company does not take them over, as was thought possible to-night.

The bank officials suspected that Coleman's accounts might be incorrect last Thursday, and requested Mr. Pepper to go over the books. On Friday Coleman, who had learned about the investigation, fled from Cambridge. Monday night, however, friends received a telegram from him dated Kansas City, Mo., stating that he would be home to-morrow.

Mr. Pepper's examination showed that $144,000 of the bank's $332,000 supposed assets was missing. The wrecked bank carried deposits of $127,432, mostly the money of small tradesmen. It was organized in 1853 and at one time was prosperous, but for several years its business had been declining because of the keen competition of trust companies. Among the stockholders is Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard College. Dr. Eliot has ten shares. Under the National Banking Laws the stockholders are liable to assessment if the assets are not sufficient to pay the creditors in full.

The President is Edwin Dresser and the other Directors are Sumner Dresser, George W. Gale, D. A. Barber, and George E. Richardson. F. L. Earl is the cashier.

Bookkeeper Coleman, who is 27 years of age and unmarried, is the son of a Cambridge business man. He is also Treasurer of the Boston branch of the Kissel Car Company, a St. Louis automobile concern. It is said that he had little of the auto company's money at any time, and so far as known that company has lost nothing. Coleman maintained two touring cars and a kennel of dogs and was regarded as a "liberal spender."

A depositor of the bank last week called the attention of some of the officials to the expensive manner in which Bookkeeper Coleman was living and the examination of his accounts followed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—No trace of George W. Coleman, bookkeeper of the National City Bank of Cambridge, has been found here.

SAW EMPRESS STABBED.

Keppler Tells Police He Has Aided in Many Anarchist Assassinations.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23. — After being present, according to his own statement, at many of the most notorious assassinations in Europe in the past twenty years, and having ceased being an Anarchist, to live in peace for a while, Christian Keppler, 52 years old, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, has delivered himself to the police and will go to Washington, D. C., for trial. The crime of which he says he is guilty is the theft of a few dollars' worth of clothing in that city.

Keppler, by his account, turned Anarchist when he was dismissed from an unidentified university in Germany, and has been for thirty years an active member of Anarchist circles. He says he was employed for several years as a messenger between the cities of Europe, and that later he acted as aide to several of the murderers.

He asserts that he was present when the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stabbed, and that the murderer is living and is known as Giuseppe Ballabina. He was on hand also, he declares, at the attempt to kill King Alfonso and Queen Victoria in Madrid, and stood within a few feet of a man who threw a bomb concealed in a bouquet at the royal party. He escaped from Spain and went to Hamburg.

Last May he came to America disguised as a sailor. He visited friends in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and then went to Paterson, N. J., where he secured money to go to Washington. Then, he says, he decided to cut loose from the Anarchists and came here to work at the Hoemer Hotel. A Russian Pole came and told him that the "circle" in Washington had work for him to do. He told his informer that he had quit the Anarchists. Later, he says, this Pole returned and threatened to tell about the theft of clothing unless he paid him to keep still.

He paid, but determined to give himself up.

Keppler denies ever having killed anybody, but says that it was merely his luck that kept him from it. He has a good appearance, is well educated, and says he can speak eighteen languages and dialects. He will be held at Police Headquarters here until Washington is heard from.

VERSE FROM THE DOWNTROD.

Candidate for Mrs. Rice's Salon Stirs a Milliners' Mass Meeting.

In a lull in a mass meeting of millinery workers at 412 Grand Street last night a poetic-looking young man, described by some of the women present as having black eyes and raven hair, hopped up and read an extemporized poem which aroused great applause. In fact, the enthusiasm was so general and emphatic that another mass meeting was arranged on the spot for next week, when the young poet will recite again.

Last night's off-hand production, crystallizing the milliners' idea of down-trodden labor, runs like this:

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR?

Do we live for those who love us
For the work they can make us do?
For the middle man above us?
For employer, landlord, too?
Do we live to rise each morning?
Work and slave till evenfide?
Oh, yes, we do live for others
In the maddest sense of the phrase.
We live that they may exploit us
In a thousand various ways.

The poet refused his name.

"But just come back next week," said he, "and hear my next."

Latest Shipping News.

By Wireless—Steamer Mauretania, Liverpool, was reported 1,400 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday morning.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.
A special section of next Sunday's New York American will be devoted to industrial growth and resources of the South.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS GATHER FOR TO-DAY'S FIGHT

Leaders at Albany Hear Divergent Reports as to War or Peace with Conners.

CONNERS SEEMS JUBILANT

Says He Will Keep Chairmanship—Murphy Told That a Majority Is with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—With intimations of disorderly scenes and even brute force, and with the leaders in opposing camps silent, members of the Democratic State Committee gathered at the Ten Eyck Hotel to-night to plan for the fight of to-morrow for control of the State organization. At noon to-morrow the State Committee will meet in special session at the hotel, in response to a call signed by ten members. If there is any other purpose than to oust William J. Conners as Chairman no one who was asked about the situation to-night would admit it.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany's leader, who was hailed to-night as the new State leader by some of the party, arrived in Albany late this afternoon. He was accompanied by Daniel F. Cohalan, John T. Oakley, Thomas F. Smith, and other representatives of Tammany.

"Have you anything to say about the situation?" he was asked after dinner.

"Nothing," he replied, with a face like the Sphinx.

"How many votes will you have in the committee meeting to-morrow?"

"I will tell you after the meeting."

"What will the programme be?"

"I will answer that also after the meeting."

Equally uncommunicative was Patrick E. McCabe, leader of Albany County, who stands with Murphy in the fight against Conners, and who has rooms adjoining those of the Tammany leader.

Chairman Conners reached the hotel at 8 o'clock to-night, accompanied by Henry P. Burgard of Erie, William F. Rafferty of Onondaga, Stephen Ryan of Chenango, Thomas P. Heffernan of Chautauqua, and Mr. Conners's secretary, John H. Mahar. He went to his headquarters and had nothing to say. During the evening he was visited by Louis P. Fuhrman, Mayor of Buffalo, and by other members of the party organization.

Information came to the Murphy headquarters during the night that a party of sympathizers of Conners, who are noted more for physical prowess than political sagacity, had started from Buffalo for Albany, intent upon breaking up to-morrow's meeting before a decisive vote was taken.

Many Democrats to-night discussed the effect of the removal of Mr. Conners from the Chairmanship of the party in general. Opinion among up the State members was divided. To some it seemed advisable to change leadership because they believed it would have a wholesome effect upon the voters irrespective of party. An opposite view was taken by some from the rural counties. They fear the leadership of Mr. Murphy and "Tammany methods in State politics."

It was apparent to-night that John H. McCooey, who succeeded the late Patrick H. McCarren as leader of Kings, will hold the proxy of one of the Kings members to-morrow.

"What is the attitude of the Kings delegation?" Mr. McCooey was asked to-night.

"You understand that the eight representatives of Kings were chosen by votes controlled by Murphy and Conners in the convention of 1908," the new leader replied. "I was not chosen in that manner."

"What is the sentiment of party men outside of the State Committeemen from Kings?"

"We have what is known as the Democratic League in Brooklyn, and the sentiment of the league is in favor of a change in leadership."

The attitude of Kings County is expected to cut an important figure in the future of the Democratic Party in the State. Some close obesrvers see in the manoeuvring of Mr. Murphy a plan to capture the Kings organization.

Late to-night there were surprising expressions in favor of peace at to-morrow's meeting. The pacific utterances came from friends of Mr. Conners.

"Did you ever hear of peace talk from the side that had the best of a fight," a friend of Mr. Murphy said when asked if it had been decided to harmonize the warring elements.

The strength of the anti-Conners forces was variously estimated to-night at from 31 to 36 out of 51 members.

Charles F. Murphy heard cheering news from Mr. McCabe after his arrival. The Albany leader said that none of the up-State committeemen had so far broken away from the anti-Conners line-up. Murphy's friends boasted that he had not less than thirty-one of the total fifty-one committeemen.

Other callers to see Mr. Murphy were Arthur McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee; ex-Treasurer and former Controller Martin H. Glynn, and Committeemen Senator Bailey of Suffolk County, Stephen Ryan of Norwich, Thomas W. Finucane of Rochester, and Mayor Fuhrmann of Buffalo. With the exception of Bailey, these committeemen have all been Conners adherents.

Thomas F. Osborne, who resigned as a member of the up-State Public Service Commission to devote his time to the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party in this State, was not at the Ten Eyck to-night. It was said that he would not attend the meeting to-morrow. There was talk to-night, however, that he had prevailed upon Murphy and Conners to call their fight off.

"I shall be Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to-morrow night, and that means that I shall be the head of the organization until my term expires," said Chairman Conners at midnight.

While this confident forecast was being made by Mr. Conners the headquarters of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy seemed to be the Mecca of State Committee members, including men whom Mr. Conners has claimed as firm adherents of his cause. The friends of Mr. Murphy say that they have a safe margin with which to oust Conners, and that momentarily their forces are being strengthened.

"There will be no compromise to-morrow; that is certain," said a follower of Mr. Murphy. "How could there be? Wouldn't people believe that Mr. Murphy was afraid of forcing the battle and that there was some truth in the statement made by Mr. Conners? Should he stay his hand when he has a sufficient number of votes to dethrone the present State Chairman?"

CONNERS APPEARS JUBILANT.

Before Leaving New York His Men Talk of a Truce.

William J. Conners, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and his band of trusty lieutenants, the same being half a dozen committeemen from his own corner of the State, left here on the 4:30

Continued on Page 3.

AUGUSTA, AIKEN, & RESORTS SOUTH.
Southern Railway Aiken & Augusta Special. Lv. N. Y. Daily 10:35 A. M. Drawing room and stateroom sleeping cars. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 1,200 Broadway.—Adv.

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with news dealers to-day.

EXCHANGE PUTS OUT J. M. FISKE & CO.

Bases Action on Investigation of the Firm's Failure in the Hocking Pool Smash.

THE DECISION CRITICISED

Counsel for the Firm Calls It an Attempt by the Stock Exchange to Prevent Adverse Legislation.

A second expulsion from the Stock Exchange as a result of the collapse of the Hocking pool last month was announced after the meeting of the Governing Committee yesterday which passed on the report of the Commitee on Admissions, which had investigated the failure of J. M. Fiske & Co. Clifford M. Washburn, the Exchange member of the firm, was declared "ineligible for reinstatement," the Governors having determined, as in the case of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., that the failure was caused "by reckless and unbusiness-like dealing."

Like Lathrop, Haskins & Co., J. M. Fiske & Co. were obliged to suspend on the day of the collapse in Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron, because they stood by their contracts with the pool management and took their allotment of the stock. Hugh F. Criss, a member of the firm of Roberts, Hall & Criss, the specialist in Hocking, was suspended following the smash, and his case is the only one of the Hocking failures on which the Governing Committee has not acted.

After the decision of the Governing Committee was made known yesterday Louis H. Moos, counsel for J. M. Fiske & Co., said that he had no hesitation in attributing the action of the Stock Exchange authorities to an attempt to cater to public opinion and prevent, if possible, adverse legislation. He said the Exchange apparently was anxious to show that it could hand out punishment without outside interference.

J. M. Fiske & Co. was organized April 5, 1900, and besides Clifford M. Washburn, the floor member, is composed of Josiah M. Fiske, Arthur C. Sherwood, and Dudley T. Humphrey.

When the special committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate the Hocking pool made its report, it was shown that J. M. Fiske & Co. had interests only in Pool No. 2, in which it had taken 5,000 shares. The firm was carrying for customers 4,400 shares in addition, and it was on these accounts, on which proper margin could not be obtained on short notice, that forced the firm's suspension.

Counsel for J. M. Fiske made this statement:

"The action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange in declaring our floor member ineligible for reinstatement comes as a great surprise, and we cannot but feel the decision to be unjust and unwarranted by the actual facts.

"The charges preferred against the firm of reckless and unbusinesslike dealing really means that the firm was carrying on a larger business than was warranted by its capital. The completeness of the surprise of the decision can be appreciated when it is stated that the Governors of the Exchange, after examining the books of the firm and making oral examination of the members, found no irregularity in our business or in our participation in the trading in Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron stock.

"The night before the failure the capital was more than $250,000 over and above all liabilities. All loans were safely margined, and the firm was fully capable of taking care of all its investments in addition to any ordinary changes in the market. If a seventy-point break in Hocking, occurring as it did in a few hours, can be considered an ordinary occurrence which a firm should guard against then there might be some foundation for the charge, but a movement of this sort is something that no firm can be expected to guard against.

"As to the reason for the break in the stock on that day we merely know that our firm was in no way responsible for it, as we had no loans called, no stock returned, and only on Jan. 19, or during the full month. We did not sell a share of the stock for ourselves or customers, with the exception of three small lots of less than 100 shares each, sold on 'good until canceled orders.'

"In regard to the developments of Jan. 19, possibly if we had not accepted the reports of Mr. Criss's purchases for our account, as we had on other days, our firm would have probably been carried through, but we knew that Mr. Haskins in distributing the orders and Mr. Criss in executing them had acted in good faith, and the firm did not see any difference in principle whether reports showed a profit or loss so far as our living up to the terms of the pool agreement was concerned."

The action of the Stock Exchange would mean, Mr. Moos said, that the business of J. M. Fiske & Co. would be wound up. A meeting of the creditors will be called as soon as the receiver is able to arrive at the probable amount collectable on outstanding accounts and terms of settlement offered.

The bankruptcy hearing before Commissioner Alexander was resumed yesterday with the examination of William Boorum, Jr., a customer of the failed firm. The books show, according to the receiver, that Mr. Boorum owed the firm $19,757 for carrying 300 shares of Hocking. He disagreed with the statement of his account. The hearing was adjourned to Monday, Feb. 28.

CUPID RESCUES POOR WIDOW.

Her Poverty Brings Many Good Samaritans to Her, Including a Husband.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Mamie Morrison, a widow, 59 years old, who yesterday applied to the Juvenile Court to find her a home, has been rescued by Dan Cupid.

After to-morrow the woman, who had found herself destitute this week right in the midst of the coldest weather of the Winter, will be known as Mrs. George Linn. The man who is to be her husband is 50 years old.

Linn read the story of Mrs. Morrison's plight in a newspaper to-day and hurried to the detention home determined that if the widow suited him he would offer himself along with a home for her. There he found 150 other philanthropists who were ready to care for Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Morrison sifted the applicants down to four, including Linn.

"I have a different offer to make," volunteered Linn.

They took a short walk. Returning, Mrs. Morrison dismissed the three waiting applicants and blushingly announced that she had won a home of her own.

FLORIDA, CUBA, CAROLINA RESORTS.
Seaboard Air Line shortest, quickest, most attractive route. Office 1183 B'way, cor. 28th St.—Adv.

MAY BE MURDER IN A POLICE CLUBBING

Mayor Sets Whitman Inquiring Into the Death of Sebasto Basso in the Bronx.

BAKER RETURNS TO DUTY

Says After a Call at City Hall That He's Rather Out of Touch with Affairs—Parkhurst a Mayoral Caller.

Mayor Gaynor returned to his desk yesterday and almost immediately had a new allegation of police clubbing under investigation. As a result it is possible that one or more policemen may be indicted for homicide. This became known when the Mayor sent a communication to District Attorney Whitman informing him that he had unearthed facts tending to show that Sabato Basso had died June 29 following a clubbing received at the hands of the police.

Mr. Whitman sent Assistant District Attorney Rubin, head of the Homicide Bureau, to the Mayor's office after receiving the Mayor's communication and began an independent investigation immediately. Mr. Rubin examined only one witness yesterday and was reticent concerning the case. He declined to reveal the name of the policeman involved.

The police records fail to show that any policeman was instrumental in the beating which Basso received and which actually did result in his death. The beating was received in a saloon at 790 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, on the afternoon of June 28 last about 3:30 o'clock. He died the next day in his home, 523 East 117th Street, of a fractured skull.

Basso's death was investigated immediately by Coroner Acritelli. The police records at Headquarters say that William Stellwagen, proprietor of the Forest Avenue saloon; J. W. Dewald, his bartender; John A. Hagen of 685 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, a physical culture instructor, and Mateo Ginnettasio, a pinboy employed in Stellwagen's bowling alleys, were arrested by Detectives O'Mara, Repetti, and McCartin. Dewald and Hagen were held in $5,000 bail pending the inquest, and the others were discharged.

The files of THE TIMES show also that by order of Coroner Acritelli Policeman Thomas Kelly of the Morrisania Station was arrested and committed to the Tombs on June 30 charged with being concerned in Basso's death. Rocco Savino, proprietor of a fruit stand outside the saloon, made affidavit that he saw Basso beaten till he could not stand by the policeman and the three men held in bail.

According to the police records Coroner Acritelli held the inquest on July 12 last. At its conclusion Dewald and Hagen were discharged after the jury had returned a verdict that Basso met his death "by an inadvertent blow at the hands of John A. Hayn or John W. Dewald."

There is no record at Police Headquarters of the arrest of Policeman Thomas Kelly or of his committal to the Tombs by the Coroner or of what happened to him afterward.

Before noon yesterday the Mayor had talked with Police Commissioner Baker, who returned from his vacation yesterday; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Chief Inspector Schmittberger. Inspector McCafferty of the Detective Bureau also called, but did not see the Mayor. Commissioner Baker remained with the Mayor some time. On leaving the City Hall he said that he had simply called to pay his respects. He said that he had enjoyed his vacation, and that he had not kept in touch with police affairs while he was away.

Dr. Parkhurst remained with the Mayor about three-quarters of an hour, and it is supposed that he talked mostly about police affairs. When he emerged from the Mayor's office the reporters asked him a number of questions.

"Not a word, boys," was his answer.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who was the first of the Mayor's Police Department visitors, was inside the Mayor's office half an hour, and when he came out he was just as non-communicative as were Commissioner Baker and Dr. Parkhurst. When asked the reason of his visit he answered in German, "Nothing doing."

McCafferty, the detective chief, said when he came out that he had not seen the Mayor. It was said he spent his time in Secretary's Adamson's office.

Later Mayor Gaynor received the reporters, and when asked if the visits of so many persons connected with the Police Department was to be taken as an indication of impending police changes, he said that no such interpretation was to be put upon them, and added that when any changes are made under his administration they will be made public at the proper time.

Referring to the visit of Dr. Parkhurst the Mayor said it was the first time that he had ever met the clergyman, although they have corresponded since the election, and Dr. Parkhurst's call was a result of that correspondence. Dr. Parkhurst, Mayor Gaynor said, appeared to be a man of moderation, and was reasonable both in conversation and in suggestion. Dr. Parkhurst, he said, had referred to police matters, but he did not think it proper to state what had been said.

MORE COMPLAIN OF POLICE.

Accuser of Others Protests Because of Arrest—Priest Defends Prisoners.

When Victor Lupitz of 148 Third Avenue was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of being a common gambler he bitterly complained to Magistrate Harris about the actions of the police of the Fifth Street Station in arresting him.

He said that he had gone to the station on Tuesday afternoon and told Capt. Morris that he had been swindled out of about $67 in money, a diamond scarfpin, a gold watch and chain, and a diamond locket in an east side restaurant on Sunday night. Capt. Morris detailed Detectives King and Flynn to investigate, and as a result two men who gave their names as Ralph Kahn and William Brown were arrested and locked up along with Lupitz, charged with being common gamblers.

In court Magistrate Harris allowed Lupitz to make a complaint against the other two prisoners, and paroled him in the custody of his lawyer.

Father Luke Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, it was said yesterday, will probably complain to Mayor Gaynor about the arrests on Tuesday of Joseph and Jerome Mullen, two young men whose father is a member of Father Evers's church.

On Tuesday a man named Senft was arrested at 330 Stanton Street on complaint of Isaac Klosk of 1,676 Avenue A, who has lost several horses recently by poison. Klosk had a letter signed "Senft," in which the writer said that for $100 he would see to it that no more of Klosk's horses were poisoned. On Tuesday Klosk is alleged to have gone to the Stanton Street address with a draft for the money. The Mullens, the police say, were in the place when Klosk and the detectives got there, and it is charged that Joseph Mullen made out the draft that was made payable to Senft by Klosk. Mullen said he did this simply to oblige Klosk. The Mullen brothers were arrested with Senft, charged with extortion.

Father Evers says that both Mullens bear excellent reputations, and that he has known them for years. He avers that they are the innocent victims of circumstances. When the prisoners were arraigned before him in the Tombs Court yesterday Magistrate Krotel held them for examination to-day in $1,000 bail each.

Kalil's, Finest Downtown Restaurant, Grand Opera and music room 2 to 7 p. m. 14-16 Park Pl.—Adv.

MORE SNOW TO-NIGHT.

And Fairly Cold Weather Till Then, Says the Weather Man.

This morning, so the weather man said last night, the mercury ought to be down to 15 degrees above zero. Then late to-night it is going to snow. Just how much snow New York is to have the weather man would not say. His department, he said, simply promises snow, but makes no prediction as to whether or not we will have enough to make sleighing comfortable and cause Commissioner Edwards to sit up all night worrying about the removal contracts.

The snow will be due to a storm, which, developing over the east Gulf, is moving northward. There will be rain in the South Atlantic States.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The worst blizzard of recent years prevailed along the line of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Division of the New York Central last night, a fifty-mile gale piling the snow in huge drifts, in many places twelve feet deep. A mail train from Utica was stalled at Great Bend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Chicago experienced its coldest weather of the year to-day. The thermometer registered 6 degrees below zero for two hours.

At St. Paul the official temperature recorded was 20 below zero. The temperature at Kansas City was 5 degrees below zero this morning. Throughout Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Northern Texas also low temperatures prevailed.

FIFTY DIE IN FIRE IN PERU.

Panic Follows Blaze Starting in Moving-Picture Apparatus.

CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 3.—Fifty persons are reported killed in a panic following a fire in the Municipal Theatre at Trujillo, a modern town of Northern Peru.

The fire started among the apparatus used in connection with a moving picture show.

BRILLIANT METEOR SEEN.

Passes Warner's Hot Springs, Cal., and Explodes with a Deafening Report.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Warner's Hot Springs, about seventy miles northeast of this city, reports that a meteor of extraordinary size and brilliancy was seen there yesterday afternoon.

It was traveling from west to east. Passing the Springs, its course led into the mountains, where it exploded with a deafening report and sent up a great cloud of dust.

SCIENTIST AT AGE OF 7.

Chicago Boy Exhibits Bacteria He Mounted on Slides.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Taking his place in the same rank with learned scientists, Fenton B. Turck, Jr., the seven-year-old son of Dr. Fenton B. Turck of the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, last night exhibited bacteria mounted by him on slides and adjusted by him under compound miscroscopes at the "microscopical soiree" given at the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

"Practically all of my son's work has been research work, and a considerable portion of it has been original," said Dr. Turck. "I don't think he is a prodigy, but he has displayed a genius for research for two years."

GUADELOUPE STRIKERS KILLED

Several Others Wounded in Clash with Troops—Houses Burned.

POINT-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Feb. 23.—Three strikers have been killed and several wounded in a clash with the troops.

Several men caught in the act of starting fires have been arrested. Twenty houses have been burned in the vicinity of the Ste. Marthe factory.

It is rumored that the Consuls will ask the Government at Washington to send a warship here, if conditions do not improve.

The Bank of Guadeloupe has been closed because of fear of the strikers, bands of whom are coming into Point-a-Pitre.

BLOW TO WET INTERESTS.

Ohio Bill Allowing Wet Towns in Dry Counties Lacks a Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—State Senator Cory to-day announced that he would vote against the Dean amendment to the Rose County local option law. The Dean amendment allows cities in "dry" counties to vote on the saloon question regardless of whether the county is "dry."

Cory's announcement seems to mean the death of the Dean amendment when it comes up for a vote in the Senate this week. Sixteen votes have been pledged to the liquor interests for the amendment. It was hoped to secure the vote of Cory and another Senator, insuring the passage of the measure.

HER FIANCE'S GIFT LOST.

Miss Daly Offers a Large Reward for a Vanished Pearl and Diamond Brooch.

Miss Harriet Daly, daughter of Marcus Daly, has invoked the Lost and Found column of THE TIMES to recover a valuable brooch lost in Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Seventy-second Streets, on Sunday. The brooch is shaped like a lovers' knot and is studded with diamonds.

It was given to her by her fiancé, Count Anton Sigray of Hungary. In the centre of the golden knot is a magnificent pink pearl which has been in the Count's family for generations. Miss Daly offers a large reward for the recovery of the brooch.

SEYLER HELD FOR MURDER.

Coroner's Jury Finds Adams Girl Died at His Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Coroner's jury considering the murder of Jane Adams found to-day that the girl came to her death at the hands of William Seyler. The Coroner held William Seyler without bail for the May Grand Jury. Orvis Seyler was held in $2,000 bail for the May Grand Jury.

At the inquest police and other witnesses told of the finding of the girl's body floating in the ocean. The most damaging testimony was given by County Physician Souder. He said that the girl had been struck a severe blow which had caused hemorrhage in the left side of the brain and had caused death. He said the left eyelid had been pierced by some sharp instrument. The physician said he had found a piece of chewing gum in the dead girl's mouth.

Before the inquest William Seyler was taken to the sea end of the pier. He pointed out to the police the spot where he declared the girl fell over the railing into the surf. Seyler stuck to his statement that he had not been responsible for her death.

$50 to California and Pacific Coast via West Shore R. R. $53 via N. Y. Central Feb. 25 to April 14. 'Phone 4310 Madison.—Adv.

STATE POLICE SENT TO END STRIKE RIOTS

Philadelphia Force Unable to Control Mobs, and Four Companies Are Called In.

FIGHT CROWD WITH PISTOLS

Policemen Are Attacked by a Throng—Service Is Still Crippled, but Disorder Is Not So Marked.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The police officials of this city to-day virtually acknowledged their inability to cope with the present strike situation. John C. Groome, Superintendent of the State Police, was asked to bring the 185 members of his command to this city for police duty. These 185 men are divided into four companies, the entire strength of the State police.

This is the fifth day of the carmen's strike. As there was a marked diminution of lawlessness the authorities decided that it was the opportune time to take measures completely to end the reign of disorder. They hope to have cars on every line in the city running on schedule time in a few days.

The State Troopers will reach this city just before daybreak to-morrow. It is the intention of Director Clay of the Department of Public Safety to mass the police and troopers in the sections in which rioting has occurred, with orders to use the sternest measures to suppress every outbreak. Capt. Groome will command the State police, which has been remarkably successful in quelling strike riots.

Mayor Reyburn said to-night that he did not think it would be necessary to call upon the National Guard of the State, which numbers 10,000 men.

There was no marked improvement to-day in the car service as compared with the previous day of the strike, about 650 cars being operated on the lines, according to the statement of the Rapid Transit Company. The Franklin line, which was abandoned on Tuesday because of the attacks on the crews and the obstructions placed on the tracks, was reopened under a strong guard of mounted police.

Will Not Compromise.

Statements by the company expressed the determination to reject all offers of compromise and continue the struggle to a finish. The declaration was reiterated that sufficient men to operate from 1,300 to 1,400 cars have remained loyal. Officials of the corporation asserted their belief that they will win.

It was the intention of the company to resume a night service on three lines—the Angora, Darby, and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street divisions—but the plan was abandoned. No cars were run on the surface lines after dark. Elevated trains ran through the evening.

Damage claims will be presented by the Rapid Transit Company against the city for the destruction of property in the attacks on the cars. The list of claims includes three cars that were burned by rioters and about 775 in which vestibules were smashed and windows broken.

The decrease in the amount of rioting to-day was attributed by the police to two causes—the imposition by the courts of heavy sentences upon three rioters and the fact that the wave of violence, they think, has largely expended itself. The most serious outbreak of the day occurred at noon at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where the police fired upon workmen who were throwing bolts and nuts from second-story windows upon the cars.

Elwood Carr, a leader of the rioters in Kensington, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the County Jail, and a sentence of two years each was imposed upon Ellis Antken and John Kline for participation in the rioting.

Twenty-five indictments were returned in riot cases by the Grand Jury, which will continue to sit in special session as long as the disturbances continue. District Attorney Rotan said that all of the defendants charged with taking part in attacks on the cars will have speedy trials.

State Police Formidable.

The arrival of the State police is expected to do much to suppress rioting. Though not large in numbers, they are a formidable body of fighting men. Experienced through much service in various parts of the State and always in the saddle, they are ready at all times to answer where trouble calls them.

The police were organized five years ago, under an act of the Legislature, and comprise four companies or platoons. Each company is made up of a Captain, Lieutenant, five Sergeants, and fifty privates, though at present none of the companies has its full quota. Each man before he became a member of the force was compelled to undergo a severe physical and mental examination.

Only men between the ages of 21 and 40 years are eligible to the force. In organizing the troops preference was given to United States Army soldiers, and the force is said to be made up almost exclusively of men who have seen service in the Federal Army. The service equipment of the men consists of carbine, pistol of large calibre, and riot sticks.

The State force is commanded by Capt. Groome, who carries the title of Superintendent. Capt. Groome, besides heading the State police, is commander of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, an aristocratic Philadelphia organization attached to the Pennsylvania National Guard. Capt. Groome saw service in the Spanish war, and commanded his cavalry troop in the two great coal strikes.

The State police are quartered in four barracks. Two are in the anthracite coal regions at Pottsville and Wilkesbarre, and the other two in the bituminous country, Punxsutawney and Greensburg.

Crowd Attacks Police.

One of the fiercest riots of the strike took place to-day at Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets. A crowd of employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works attacked the police. Monkey wrenches, bolts, and iron bars were thrown fast and furiously by the workmen and revolvers were used by the police. The men were driven to Broad Street, and there the fighting became harder. The workmen in the building came to the aid of their fellows by throwing iron instruments from the windows. By this time extra details of police arrived and opened fire. In the combat more than 300 shots were fired. John McIntee was the only person shot, the bullet entering his foot.

Broad, near Spring Garden, Lieut. Austin were on horseback and rode beside each car as it passed that point.

Attack on Car Expected.

Just as a car which was crowded to the doors with passengers, most of them women, was approaching the Baldwin Works, in Thirteenth Street, workmen were seen hurrying toward the car. The policemen noticed that they were armed with implements, and were preparing to protect the approaching car, when they found that the men had no intention of bombarding the trolley. Instead, they ran toward the various policemen, splitting their ranks. The car was allowed to pass in safety and nothing was thrown at it.

Sergt. Austin, a veteran of the civil war, headed his horse in the direction of the men, not minding the bolts that were flying. At the same time directions were passed around to the policemen to shoot continually, but to shoot over the men's heads. Austin feared that if any of the bullets were shot directly at the men, no matter how fiercely they attacked his force, the wrong man would suffer.

With great difficulty the policemen with Austin in the lead forced the men to retreat in the direction of Broad Street. While the riot was extending from one end of the square to the other several cars passed on both tracks of Spring Garden Street, but went by apparently unnoticed. Just as the battling forces reached Broad Street a scream was heard and McIntee fell to the ground, the men pushing by him in the excitement, and several stumbling over him.

It was not long before the news that a man had been shot spread through the mob, and it served only to excite the men the more. Other workmen began to join in the fight and threw tools of all shapes and sizes from the windows. Before any serious damage was done about forty policemen arrived on the scene and finally succeeded in forcing the rioters into the work shops.

After the melée the street was filled with bolts and tools. These were gathered up and some were sent to the City Hall. A big monkey wrench landed in the street and bounded up and struck Sergt. Sauers in the face. Haney and Towers were both struck on the arms and the back by the weapons.

It was probably due to the military experience of Sergt. Austin, who served in the cavalry, that the situation was handled by the small force of policemen.

Mail Car Derailed.

A United States mail car was derailed this afternoon at Germantown Avenue and Cambria Street, in a section of the city where violence has been prevalent. An obstruction had been placed on the tracks, and the car, which was bound to the Post Office with a load of mail, was so badly damaged that it had to be dragged to a near-by car barn.

Kensington furnished its usual mix-up between the non-union trolleymen and the workers. From three different mills working girls amused themselves by pelting cars with anything they could throw. Among the missiles were bobbins, heavy shuttles from the carpet mills, and iron bolts. One heavy missile penetrated a car roof, but no one was seriously injured. Police entered mills where the employes threw missiles out of the windows, but few arrests were made.

What might have been a serious shooting affair occurred at Forty-fourth Street and Lancaster Avenue, in West Philadelphia. Two cars coupled together and carrying twelve passengers and two policemen were fired upon by a man, who was standing at a street corner. With the first shot the passengers, who were on the lookout for trouble—four of whom were women—sprawled on the floor of the car until the fusilade was over. Then the policemen gave chase, but the man got away.

For the first time during the present struggle the Rapid Transit Company succeeded in running its cars until 6 o'clock on the Frankford line. Four policemen guarded each car on this line and the pick of the city's detective force patrolled the route all day in automobiles. These men succeeded in restoring a semblance of order where the State Fencibles had failed on the day before. Whenever a group of men formed anywhere on the street the detectives separated them and even followed their leaders into their houses or arrested them. In spite of the vigilance of the police, many car windows were broken by missiles thrown from windows, and the company was finally obliged to send its cars along that route with sheet iron windows in place of the usual glass panes.

While the police were busy keeping tracks clear for the lines in Kensington the lines in other parts of the city were run on much reduced schedules, and on several of the West Philadelphia and downtown lines no attempt was made to run cars all day, although these sections were comparatively quiet.

The shopping district on Market Street, in the heart of the city, was again the scene of almost continuous disturbances, especially at the noon hour. No one was seriously injured, however.

Strike Won, Says Pratt.

C. O. Pratt, leader of the strike, said that the fight has been virtually won. He based this belief, he said, on the expression of public sympathy as shown in the attitude of the people toward the Rapid Transit Company and the bitterness of the crowds which attacked the cars.

It was asserted by Mr. Pratt that the fight between the carmen and the Rapid Transit Company is a "battle for trades unionism and the rights of the workingmen." He expressed the conviction that a settlement would be worked out and said that the prospects were good.

Pratt said that there was no need of calling out the firemen from the power houses of the company and said the trolleymen would win without recourse to such a measure.

According to the reports sent to headquarters of the Carmen's Union only 315 cars were operated by the rapid transit company during the day.

After a conference of the Grievance Committee of the Central Labor Union it was said that the matter of calling a general sympathetic strike of the men employed in the allied trades had been placed in the hands of John J. Murphy, President of the Central body. Action on this measure, Mr. Murphy said, has been held in abeyance, as Pratt opposes such extreme action until all other efforts at adjustment of the strike of the carmen have failed.

A meeting of the Firemen's Union was held to-night to consider the advisability of joining the strike, and sentiment was strongly in favor of going out if the exigency of the situation, in the opinion of the labor leaders, called for this step.

Another death as a result of the riots occurred to-day. John Hough, a boy, died of bullet wounds received in a riot in the northern section of the city. More than a dozen other persons are suffering from serious wounds and some of them may die.

Notices were sent out by the Board of Education stating that owing to the disorder and lack of transportation facilities, the High School for Girls, the William Penn High School for Girls, and the Normal School will hold no more sessions this week.

Judge's Words Stern.

In sentencing the strike rioters Judge Davis said:

"It may as well be understood now that the questions in dispute between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its employes cannot be adjusted by the unauthorized interference of outside parties nor by irresponsible acts of lawlessness, inciting to riot, destruction of property, and bodily injury to citizens. The cause of these employes cannot be helped by such conduct. The peace, good order, and safety of the community are superior to any questions in dispute between the Rapid Transit Company and its employes.

"Lawless mobs of men, women, and boys, creating disorder and riot, must be suppressed and the participants made to understand that such violence and disorder will not be tolerated. If the car men encourage or approve such conduct they are enemies of the law, the peace and the safety of the community. The law is supreme, and will be enforced, and every citizen should aid in its observance."

Leading clergymen of the city held a conference to-day to discuss means for bringing the strike to a peaceable termination. Archbishop Ryan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in this city; Bishop L. B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins, a Protestant Episcopalian; the Rev. L. B. Hafer, a Lutheran, and the Rev. Drs. Joseph Krauskopf and Elmieh, rabbis of prominent synagogues, were among the leaders of the conference. The clergymen were in secret session all afternoon and adjourned this evening to hold another conference in the near future. The result of their deliberations was not announced.

Telegrams were sent to President Taft and Senator Penrose by the officials of the street car men's union to-day, saying:

"Union men on strike here offer services for operation of mail and newspaper cars, as was done throughout last strike. Company refuses to allow union men to continue to operate mail cars, and has to-day forced them off their mail cars by summary discharges. Interference with mail operations therefore comes from the company and not from the strikers."

Union men say that the company is interfering with the operation of mail cars to give it a chance to ask for Federal intervention.

An airtight tin box containing twenty ball cartridges and a number of percussion caps placed upon the car tracks at Seventeenth and Wolf Streets was removed to-night less than a minute before a passing car swept by. The car was filled to the doors with shop girls, who were returning from work.

Thomas Creighton of 2328 South Eighteenth Street, who found the box, took it to a police station. The Police Sergeant said that he would start an investigation, and that he was of the opinion that serious loss of life or at least the injury of a number of persons had been averted by Creighton's act.

The Rapid Transit Company issued a statement in which it said that the strikers "cannot and will not win." In part, the statement follows:

"There is no possibility of this company dealing on any basis with the men who have engineered the events of the past three days.

"The men who have stood by us and the new men who come to us may be sure that we shall stand by them. There will be no settlement which includes taking back the men who have led and encouraged mob violence."

Advertisements have been inserted in newspapers by the Rapid Transit Company calling for 3,000 men. This is taken as indicating that the company and the city are about to make a determined effort to increase the service.

Up to this time there has been no effort made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the strike. Men of influence in Philadelphia, whose efforts would go a long way in bringing about peace, hesitated to become involved. The company declares that it does not seek a settlement through outside persons and that it is determined to settled its trouble with the union in its own way—to keep running its cars and adding to the service under police protection until conditions again become normal.

The union leaders have repeatedly declared they are willing to arbitrate their differences. The principal demand of the men is a new agreement to take the place of the one that went into effect after the strike of last June. This agreement calls for recognition of the Amalgamated Association exclusively, an increase to 25 cents an hour in wages, and other things which the men claim will better their condition.

TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

Pittsburg Regiments Await Order to Start for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments and Battery B are ready to start for Philadelphia for strike duty. Officers to-night say that if a call is received troops from here will be on their way within six hours. Regimental commanders have received no orders yet, but the intimation has been given that it would be well to be prepared. The non-commissioned officers of the several commands have been getting in touch to-day with the enlisted men. The telephone address of each man has been obtained, and the men have also been instructed to arrange their business affairs for an indefinite absence.

At the armories of the regiments to-night the company rooms are scenes of activity. Uniforms and guns are being cleaned, and cartridge belts and gun slings are being prepared.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 23.—Capt. Adams and Lieut. Hair, with forty men of Company C of the State Police, left here to-night for Philadelphia. They will report to Supt. Groome for service in connection with the street car strike. They are armed with carbines, pistols, and riot sticks. Forty horses were taken with them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 23.—Forty-eight mounted troopers of Company B, State Police, located at Wyoming, near here, passed through this city to-night and took a train for Philadelphia. A special train was made up to carry the troopers and their horses.

PENROSE AVOIDS INTERFERING.

Senator Irritated at Having Been Drawn Into the Strike.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Penrose, after a long conference with some one in Philadelphia this morning over the telephone, showed marked irritation at having been brought into the strike controversy. The Senator locked himself in his apartments, refused to answer his telephone, and denied himself to all interviewers. Once when the Senator ventured from his rooms it was evident that he mistook the reporters for the strikers' delegation, for he dodged back into his apartment and bangeu the door.

When a waiter arrived with his breakfast the Senator retreated from one room and locked himself in another while the waiter spread the table.

Finally, in answer to telephone calls, a voice which sounded like that of the Senator replied that he had "gone out ten minutes ago."

Later in the day, at the Capitol, Senator Penrose said that he would again see labor leaders who came here yesterday to ask him to use his influence to bring about arbitration of the strike. He said that the labor leaders had not outlined fully what steps they desired him to take.

STRIKEBREAKERS ARE SENT.

Several Hundred Men Engaged in New York to Go to Philadelphia.

Several hundred more strike breakers went sent yesterday to Philadelphia from the recruiting station at 200 West Thirty-fourth Street, where men are engaged to take the place of the Philadelphia motormen and conductors who are on strike. They were taken by circuitous routes shortly before 5 P. M. to the Twenty-third Street Ferry and put on board a train. A representative of the bureau said last evening that it had more than enough conductors, and many who wanted to be conductors were turned away.

"What we are trying to get," he said, "is good motormen. These we select very carefully, and they must show proofs that they have had experience and convince us that they really mean to work before we accept them."

INDICT MILK TRUST; MEAT TRUST DEFIANT

Eight Milk Exchange Members Accused of Fixing Prices by Drawing Lots.

PACKERS IGNORE SUMMONS

Refuse to Appear Before the Hudson County Grand Jury—Whitman After Them, Too.

As a result of the investigations of the milk business in and near New York by the Grand Jury and the Attorney General, a blanket indictment containing eight names was handed up yesterday by the January Grand Jury to Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. No names were given out of those who were indicted, but it was understood that they were all Directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, a corporation which has been engaged in fixing the "value" of milk.

While this indictment was found here Prosecutor Pierre Garven and the Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., experienced a foretaste of the difficulties likely to beset them in their pursuit of the meat packers. Subpoenas had been issued on Tuesday for the presentation before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon of the minute books of the Directors' meetings of the National Packing Company, Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. Not one of them was obeyed, and Mr. Garven will be forced to apply to the Chancellor or one of the Supreme Court Justices to compel obedience. If the corporations persist in their contumacy he will proceed to demand the dissolution of the companies.

There are seventeen Directors of the Milk Exchange, of whom nine testified before the Grand Jury, thereby earning immunity. These were C. H. H. Beakes, I. C. Jordan, Joseph V. Jordan, John P. Wierk, Joseph Laemmle, the Secretary; George Ihnken, William B. Conklin, William E. Rogers, and Henry Youngs.

The Members Not Called.

Those who have not been asked to give evidence are William R. Comfort, President of the Reid Ice Cream Company, Brooklyn; Thomas O. Smith of T. O. Smith's Sons, 872 Sixth Avenue; Daniel Bailey, John A. McBride of Sussex, N. J., President of the exchange; Frederick C. Seiler of Seiler Brothers, New Jersey; George Slaughter of R. F. Stevens Company; Henry F. Huntemann, Treasurer of the Standard Dairy Company of 611 East Twelfth Street, and James A. Howell of the Howell Condensed Milk and Cream Company, 1 Jefferson Market.

The offense specified in the indictment is "fixing the value of milk on June 27, 1908, at $1.40 for a forty-quart can, which is contrary to Article 22 of Section 340 of the general business law."

The Consolidated Milk Exchange was formed under the laws of New Jersey in October, 1895, after the dissolution of the old Milk Exchange, Limited, which went out of existence in April, 1895. The old Exchange used to meet to determine the price of milk, but the object of the Consolidated has always been to ascertain the "value" of that commodity. In charging the Grand Jury Justice Goff laid down that if they thought the value of milk was investigated as the equivalent of fixing the price, they were to consider the determination of the value from the legal point of view as exactly the same as fixing the price.

From the evidence brought out before the Attorney General's investigation it appeared that the Directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange used to meet at their offices, 6 Harrison Street, and place in a hat paper slips on which each had written what he considered the value of milk at that date should be.

Fixing the Price by Lot.

The figure named by the majority of votes was taken as the standard, and it was agreed that no member of the Exchange should pay more to the producer than the amount thus reached or should charge the consumer less. Any member was, however, at liberty to obtain as much milk as he could from the producer below the figure and to sell as much as he could to the consumer over the figure.

The blanket indictment found yesterday was the first ever brought in against individuals under the Donnelly law, although there have been cases brought against corporations. The law reads:

Contracts for monopoly illegal and void. Every contract agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing, or maintaining a monopoly within this State of the manufacture, production, or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restricted or prevented, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.

The penalty is a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not longer than one year, or both.

From what took place in the courtroom it seems probable that still further indictments may be found. As soon as the indictment had been handed up, District Attorney Whitman informed the court that he greatly appreciated the work and the devotion of the Grand Jury, and went on:

Grand Jury to Stay on Duty.

"I ask that they continue their deliberations a certain time, a very short time, as there are some matters of public interest which require the attention of the District Attorney, the court, and the Grand Jury."

Justice Goff suggested that Monday would be a good day to which to adjourn. District Attorney Whitman assented to this, but Foreman Wendell suggested that the jury would much rather go right ahead immediately. The court would not, however, listen to this, and the jurors withdrew, apparently in anything but a pleased state of mind at having to resume their work.

In discussing the matter afterward District Attorney Whitman said that it may be that the Grand Jury will find independent indictments against the men already covered by the blanket indictment. All that would be necessary would be to prove that any one of them had taken part in the fixing of the value of milk by dropping a single ballot to indict him. By this means each of them would be tried separately, and this would be a much more convenient procedure than to place all of them on trial together, as would be necessary in a blanket indictment for a misdemeanor. It is also possible, said Mr. Whitman, that the present Grand Jury may be asked to take up the meat, poultry, egg, and cold storage investigations.

Alfred Ely, counsel for the Consolidated Milk Exchange, was notified of the indictment. It is believed that he will produce the eight men.

JERSEY SUBPOENAS IGNORED.

Meat Trust Associates Refuse to Appear Before Hudson Co. Grand Jury.

The Meat Trust began its fight yesterday against the indictments of the Armours, Swifts, and Morris by the Hudson County Grand Jury by refusing to obey the subpoenas ordering certain associates of the packers to appear before that body. The subpoenas were addressed to the Corporation Trust Company of Jersey City as the New Jersey representative of the National Packing Company, Armour & Co., and Morris & Co., to Kenneth R. McLaren, the local Director of the National Packing Company, who was not indicted with his co-Directors, and Frederick B. Cooper, the New Jersey representative of Swift & Co. They called for the production of the minutes of the Directors' meetings, which it is contended by the prosecution must be available in Jersey City, even if the actual meetings are held out of the State, as the doings of the Directors need to be confirmed by the stockholders at their annual meeting, which by law must be held in Jersey City.

Detective Bennett took the subpoena to the Swift plant on Tuesday. Admission to the office was refused him. Prosecutor Garven informed him that he could not be excluded, and he went back yesterday morning. He did not see Mr. Cooper, but P. D. Manchee, his assistant, accepted service for him. At the Corporation Trust Company's office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, Bennett was informed by Assistant Supt. Mantz that the company was advised that the laws of New Jersey did not require the keeping of the minutes of Directors' meetings in New Jersey, and that as a matter of fact he did not have them. Mr. McLaren could not be found, and the subpoena was only served at his office.

When the Grand Jury assembled in the afternoon none of the witnesses was present. A court officer went through the corridors of the old building loudly calling by name on those subpoenaed, and met with no response. In the circumstances there was nothing for the jurors to do but to disperse. They found no further indictments, but will meet again to-morrow afternoon, when they are expected to hand up to Justice Swayze the indictments against the National Packing Company's Directors, which they have already voted.

Prosecutor Garven declared yesterday afternoon that he will immediately take steps to obtain the production of the books and records of the packing corporations, which the Grand Jury has asked for. He will lay the case, in all probability, before Justice Swayze this morning and ask him to issue an order for their submission to the Grand Jury. If that is disregarded he will move for the adjudgment of the packers in contempt of court and the immediate dissolution of the corporations.

An unexpected visitor from Chicago called on Mr. Garven yesterday afternoon and introduced himself as Thomas Thorne, a lawyer. He begged to inform the Prosecutor that his client, Ira Morris, had resigned from the Directorate of the Nelson Morris Packing Company in June last year and was therefore not, in his opinion, indictable. Mr. Garven told Mr. Thorne that he was already aware of the fact, and Mr. Thorne, seeming much relieved, announced that as he had discharged his errand, he would return at once to Chicago.

Dr. Fritz Randolph, Chief of the Pure Food Division of the New Jersey Board of Health, was in Jersey City yesterday conferring with the Prosecutor on the facts which have been discovered in Dr. George E. McLaughlin's investigation of the cold storage plants. James J. Hagan, Secretary of the Jersey City Board of Health, and Dr. Edward Mulvaney began an inspection of these plants yesterday, taking samples of the food stored within them, and hawing them sent to examine their condition. They will report the result of their labor to Prosecutor Garven.

FEDERAL INDICTMENTS, TOO?

Chicago Hears That the Meat Trust and Ten Subsidiaries Are Accused.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—According to a report current about the Federal Building to-day, believed to have emanated from official sources, indictments against the National Packing Company and ten subsidiary concerns have been prepared by the Federal Grand Jury. Any such indictments must be sent to Washington to be inspected by Attorney General Wickersham before they can be formally returned in court here.

Patrick A. Valentine, who married the widow of P. D. Armour, Jr., and was formerly a Director of Armour & Co., has been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. That body continued its investigation to-day after an adjournment since last Friday. George Edwards, head of the New York Sales Department of Swift & Co., was the first witness. He was followed by John Pavitt, a representative of Morris & Co. at Baltimore.

IMPORTED EGGS RELEASED.

Paraffine Coated Ones Out of Federal Warehouse After an Examination.

All the imported eggs coated with paraffine, which were held up by the Federal Food Bureau's Inspectors in this city, were released yesterday on orders issued from the office of the Appraiser's Warehouse. The importing firms say that the business has been injured as a result of the detention of the eggs.

The delivery of the eggs was delayed a week while the Government chemists were making their examination. The importers suspect that the holders of domestic eggs have been at the bottom of the trouble and made the original complaints. The foreign eggs, although of storage grades, are offered in competition with fresh eggs, and are said to have been one of the factors in bringing down the price of the domestic product.

Foreign eggs, freef rom paraffine coating, are also arriving in this city this week and are being sold as strictly fresh, but do not command as high prices as the best grades of domestic eggs.

PRICES OF HOGS SOAR.

Now Almost at the $10 Mark in Various Centres.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Another step toward the $10 hog of 1870, the record price since the civil war, was made to-day at the stock yards, where live hogs sold at $9.65 a hundredweight. The new price is an advance of 15 cents over this year's previous record, established last Friday, and is the record high price for forty years.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—The $10 hog is assured in Pittsburg by dealers at the Union Stock Yards. To-day the price went up from $9.85 to $9.95 a hundredweight, with the statement that by March 1 the price will be $10.05. This is the highest price known in the local market for more than half a century.

The continued breaking of records in prices of hogs is due to the shortage of the supply here. The local market this week is short between 4,000 and 5,000 hogs over previous years.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Hogs continued to bring increased prices here to-day, the best grades selling for $9.75 a hundredweight. This is the highest price on the Cincinnati market since the civil war, when $10.20 was recorded.

READING CUTS EXPENSES.

Railway Reduces Working Hours In Shops on Account of Loss In Revenue.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—In the midst of the prosperity being reported by railroads and business interests generally came the announcement this afternoon that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company had issued an order reducing the working hours in some of its departments because of the slowing up of business. The official announcement of the company is as follows:

"On account of falling off in volume of traffic and consequent loss of revenue the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company have issued orders reducing the hours of labor in all locomotive and car shops to eight hours a day, beginning on Feb. 28. This will effect a reduction in shop expenses of about 15 per cent."

The Reading employs many thousands of men in these shops who have been working on an average of about ten hours a day. The reduction was not looked for be the men.

RAILROAD RAISES WAGES.

Pay of Western Maryland's Telegraphers Is Increased 10 Per Cent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—An increase of 10 per cent. in salaries has been granted by the Western Maryland Railroad to its telegraphers. More than 300 operators will be affected by the advance, which was announced here to-day.

No action has yet been taken by the Western Maryland concerning the demands of its trainmen for higher wages.

GRAFT CHARGE IN TRENTON.

Essex Men Say a Lobbyist Ran a Free Bar for Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The first sensational fight of the present legislative session came in the House this morning when the bill to allow the people of Belleville, Essex County, to vote on the question of its being a town came up for final passage. The Essex men accused "a nice man by the name of Hendricks of coming down here year by year to oppose the measure and entertaining the members with a free bar."

"Mr. Hendricks," the Essex men said, "is worth $3,000,000, owns 20 per cent. of all the property in Belleville, and keeps the village back because of a little 'near' in the expenditure of moneys."

After a short skirmish the requisite thirty-one votes was obtained for the bill, and it passed by a bare majority.

The cause of the Inland Waterways was further strengthened when the House unanimously passed a resolution by Mr. Vredenbergh of Monmouth, directing the State Department of Geographical Survey to make a survey of the canal route from Bayhead to the Shrewsbury River, to estimate the cost of construction, and report to the next session of the Legislature. Under the resolution the Governor is authorized to name three engineers to assist in making this survey.

ALLDS QUITS POST AS SENATE LEADER

Continued from Page 1.

what was known as a "room pool" to remunerate unsuccessful bidders out of the exorbitant price the lucky bidder was able to exact from the other party to the contract.

Allds Actuated by Platt.

After outlining the trend of highway legislation through the Legislature and declaring that he would call every man who had introduced a highway bill to prove that they were not "strike" measures, Mr. Littleton said:

"I have shown you the history of this legislation, so that I believe you agree with me that unless there was some reason in 1901 for Senator Allds to act as he did act, it was hostility on his part to the legislation. I want to show you, if I can, that in 1901 there was a reason, anu one which every Senator will recognize as an ample reason, for the conduct of Senator Allds on that occasion."

He then referred to the testimony of W. A. Smyth, the first witness for Senator Conger. Mr. Smyth is editor of an Owego newspaper, and he testified that he had asked Senator Platt to exert his influence to kill the Malby-Stevens bill. He then read this telegram to Senator Allds from Mr. Platt:

New York, April 15, 1901.

The Hon. J. P. Allds, Assembly, Albany, N. Y.:

Please hold in Assembly Committee on Rules Senate Bill No. 292, Introductory No. 273, amending the highway law relative to extraordinary repairs of highways and bridges; also Assembly Bill No. 491, Introductory No. 458, of similar purport, until you receive a letter which I am just writing to you. T. C. PLATT.

"Let Me Hear from You."

"On the same day," said Mr. Littleton, "in a letter which I desire to submit to you, he writes:

49 Broadway, April 15, 1901.

Hon. J. P. Allds,
Assembly Chamber.

My Dear Allds:

I wish to call your attention to the attached letter from Mr. William A. Smyth, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Tioga County, concerning two bills now before the Assembly Committee on Rules, proposing to amend the Highway law relative to extraordinary repairs of highways and bridges. This legislation will affect very unfavorably the Owego Bridge Company, which is an important interest in Owego, and I suspect that the necessity for this letter of Mr. Smyth's arises out of conditions which are exceedingly important.

I know that there is a proposition to enlarge the Owego Bridge Company under this new combination with the American Bridge Company, and I would like very much to aid them in any way that I consistently could. Will you not hold this bill in the Committee on Rules? Please let me hear from you. Very truly yours,

T. C. PLATT.

"On April 16 Mr. Platt received a letter from Mr. Smyth, as follows:

My Dear Senator: I do not know but what I am imposing upon your good nature, but inclosed you will find another bill that the Owego Bridge Company has handed to me and has asked to have it defeated in Albany. I have had a talk with Mr. Allds over the telephone in regard to it, and he says it must go through. If you can do anything to defeat it I would be pleased to have you. The only interest I have in it at all is, as I stated to you before, to do everything we can to keep the bridge company in Owego. Yours respectfully,

W. A. SMYTH.

Platt Becomes Peremptory.

"The next letter was on April 18, 1901, written by Mr. Platt to Mr. Allds:

The Hon. J. P. Allds, Assembly, Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Here is another letter from Smyth concerning legislation affecting adversely the Owego Bridge Company. It is Malby's Bill No. 1,349, Introductory No. 949, amending the town and election laws relative to propositions for raising money for town purposes. I should like to have you tell me why you think this bill must go through, and why our friends cannot have satisfaction. This is a matter of a great deal of importance to our people at Owego, and I hope you will stop the bill. Yours truly, T. C. PLATT.

Mr. Littleton then turned to the Cleveland agreement, which he pronounced "the most extraordinary agreement ever entered into between bridge companies or individuals." It provided for an ironbound compact between a dozen bridge concerns, among them the Conger concerns, by which there should be only one bona fide bidder on a bridge contract, and that 50 per cent. should be added to the cost, and that this excess should be divided between the other parties to the agreement on a pro rata basis at meetings to be held at the Weddell House in Cleveland on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December each year. Here is Article 17 of the agreement, which explains the system:

Where a concession ismade the party getting the concession shall be allowed to name a reasonable cost price, which shall be done before the vote for concession is taken, and shall be allowed fifty per cent. (50%) of the difference between said cost price and contract price for his profit, and the other fifty per cent. (50%) shall be equally divided among the unsuccessful bidders.

Mr. Littleton had a number of rebate checks issued by concessionaires to unsuccessful bidders on various contracts to show just how the system worked out. After having devoted considerable time to these explanations, he said:

"I shall appeal to this committee to permit me to dig down deep into the very vitals of their corruption, to every point, until it is exposed, and until we find out whether the Legislature of this State is an organized band of blackmailers or whether they are being assaulted by an organized band of robbers who robbed five commonwealths in this Nation.

Calls Bridge Concerns Bandits.

"Gentlemen, I shal linsist, and I believe that you will agree with me, that no bandits that ever infested a frontier, having taken loot at the point of a pistol and hieing themselves into the shelter of the woods, ever divided their spoils with any more deliberation, with any more perfect conception of criminal culpability than is exhibited in what we shall prove to be the longest record of criminal corruption of which this gentleman here is a representative, and his brother, on whom he casts the slime in his grave.

"Gentlemen of the committee, I have but illy presented what I hope, before it is through with, will be a perfectly understood scheme. I have only to call your attention to the fact that the scheme grew so large and its importance so great that it was thought necessary for the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, to submit to Congress a recommendation in which he names the bridge companies supposed to be exploiting the country. He asked the Congress of the United States in more or less desperation if there was not some way in which they could enact a law by which they could prevent the continued corruption and exploitation of these companies.

"And he sends along with his message the names of the American Bridge Company, the Canton Bridge Company, the Groton Bridge Company, and the Owego Bridge Company as of the number which had been engaged in this scheme of exploitation, and having submitted it he said:

"'I have submitted this report to the Department of Justice for thorough investigation and for action if action shall prove practicable.'

"I submit that all of this, gentlemen, should be important for you in determining the question, 'Did Senator Allds, in 1901, demand and receive from Senator Conger and Moe the $1,000 which they claim he did, or did he take that action because of the correspondence which I have read to you to-day, when the State leader of the Republican Party and the head of the party asked him, in terms on behalf of the private interests and the development of this company in Owego, to do so?'

His Career Unblemished.

"You will have to determine whether he has reversed himself in a momentary and insignificant corruption, or whether or not he did an act of assisting in holding a bill in committee because he had been asked to do so by his party leaders; and in determining whether or not he did, you have his career, I say an unblemished career. I say a career that is not shot through and through with a rottenness that defies description; not a career which comes with its lips blistering with bribe giving, a career coming as a man living in the very shadow of the accuser, but in the palm of whose hand he has rested for over ten years, in a career following him from New Hampshire to this State, where through all his life he has lived in his own locality, beyond reproach, beyond impeachment, and above attack, until the Bridge Companies, enraged, outraged, driven, hounded, discovered and excluded from the State, at last in a secret and confidential communication endeavored to strike him in the back a blow, and by aid of popular clamor hoped that they could strike him down from his place in the Senate.

"Gentlemen of the Committee, he has stripped himself from his leadership today, he wants no advantage in this contest, and demands no advantage. He does not want the Republican Party, which has honored him, to have any burden upon it even from a momentary distrust of him, even if there be such a distrust.

"He demands that shoulder to shoulder, face to face, in this very pit before the whole world and his judges, he shall meet the man face to face, and that it shall be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, and let the fittest survive; and I shall appeal to you in the end, upon all these facts, to restore him to public confidence, to restore him to the esteem of his fellows, and, if there should be a momentary shattering of that confidence which he has heretofore enjoyed, let it be understood that a corrupt gang of bridge thieves, led by a man who confesses that he is a bribe-giver, and by his puppet, cannot strike down an unblemished Senator in a great Capitol among his own fellows."

After recess Hiram P. Porter, the only witness for the day, was sworn. At this stage the record book of the Committee on Internal Affairs of the 1901 Assembly, which was mysteriously lost just after the charges were made against Allds and then again as mysteriously found by an empolye of Assembly Clerk Ray B. Smith, in whose custody it is kept under the Assembly rules, loomed up big.

Mr. Porter testified that as clerk of the committee in that year he had kept the record book. He identified several entries having reference to the procedure in committee on the Stevens and the Malby bill which figure in the controversy between Senator Conger and Senator Allds. He declared that when the Malby bill was voted out of the committee with amendments favoring the bridge companies the bill with the amendments had been given him for that purpose by Benn Conger.

Mr. Conger was a member of the committee, where he held the place next to George W. Doughty, the Chairman. Mr. Porter said he had been instructed by the Chairman to take orders from Mr. Conger.

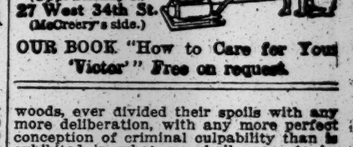
Mr. Osborne was unable to shake the testimony of the witness, which was entirely at variance with the story told on the stand by Senator Conger, the inference being, if the clerk's testimony is not refuted, that Senator Conger himself engineered the amendments, and not, as he swore, the late Assemblyman Jean L. R. Burnett.

DENEEN HAS PRIMARY BILLS.

Both Measures for Direct Nominations Have Passed Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day concurred in the House amendments to the Gibson Senatorial District Direct Flurality Primary bill.

Both primary bills, the one covering all offices except legislative and the other covering nominations of members of the General Assembly, now go to Gov. Deneen.



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OUR BOOK "How to Care for Your 'Victor'" Free on request.

Mid-Winter Sale of Used Pianos Now Taking Place at Aeolian Hall

Pianos of the Best-known Makes in Wonderfully Fine Condition at $150 up. Easy Monthly Payments.

SPECIAL Piano Sales are rare occurrences at Aeolian Hall. When they are held, they draw a very unusual class of patronage. Musicians, teachers, critical judges of piano quality, appreciate that, as a result of the growing popularity of the PIANOLA Piano, instruments are taken in exchange by us that would otherwise not be upon the market.

Actually, few people object to a piano "bargain," simply because it *is* a bargain. The element of risk usually attending such purchases is what they do not like.

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If after the instrument is delivered, it should not prove entirely satisfactory in every respect, it may be returned and whatever money has been paid will be refunded.

The public has come to appreciate that no unworthy instrument has a place in *any* Department at Aeolian Hall.

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The Largest Institution in the Musical Industry of the World.

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With the Orange Flavor.
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Add a tablespoonful of Grenadine Syrup or Curacoa to a wineglassful of Amer Picon with carbonated water.

THE FORMULA IS ON EVERY BOTTLE OF
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You therefore
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It eliminates the poisons that cause
Rheumatism, Uric Acid, Gout, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Irritation of Bladder.
It overcomes CONSTIPATION and the ill effects of OVEREATING and ALCOHOLIC POISONS.
A medical journal states: "SAL-ELIMINANT (Dusal) not only maintains its reputation, but is gaining popularity as a prompt and pleasant eliminant by leaps and bounds."
Free from Alcohol and Poisonous Drugs. At druggists, 50c., $1, or by mail. Send for free booklet.
Dusal Chemical Co., 34 E. 29th St., N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

Manager of manufacturing business which has earned more than $30,000 per annum for over 30 years desires $25,000 to assist in buying out principal owner, who on account of age wishes to retire; will deal with principals only; liberal arrangement will be made with right person. Z 133 Times, Times Square.

The immense success of the THURSDAY NIGHT'S SOIREES at the

CAFE DES BEAUX ARTS

The Foremost Artistic French Restaurant and Cafe in Manhattan, has prompted Bustanoby Brothers, the proprietors, to give a similar

ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING

From 7 P. M. until closing time.

These ARTISTIC GATHERINGS are patronized by SMART BOHEMIANS, who also demand good things to eat. A unique feature of metropolitan life. A most delightful way to spend the evening.

TABLE D'HOTE, $1.50.

Rooms for Banquet Parties up to 100 persons. Private Dining Rooms.

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MAY NOT ALTER TAX LAW.

Chairman Payne Takes No Action on Proposed Postponement of Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—With less than a week to elapse until all corporations are required to have in their returns under the corporation tax law, it developed to-day that it is by no means certain that the bill introduced by Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, extending the time for such returns until May 1, would be passed before March 1. Representative Moon expressed confidence this afternoon that the measure would be enacted into law, and that the protest of hundreds of corporations throughout the country would be heeded. On the other hand Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee to which the Moon bill has been referred, has not called a meeting of his committee for the consideration of the measure, nor does he seem to be in any hurry about the matter. Should the Moon bill fail of passage before March 1 the corporations tax law return date will become effective despite the showing made by a number of corporations that it is a matter of impossibility to comply with its requirements within the time named.

LARGER DOCK AT BROOKLYN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In order that there may be two dry docks each on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts capable of accommodating ships of the Wisconsin type, or of any size now contemplated by the Government, the House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to include in the Naval Appropriations bill provision for the extension of dry docks at Brooklyn, Norfolk, Puget Sound, and Pearl Harbor.

Instead of $1,500,000 the committee will recommend $2,500,000 for the completion of Dry Dock No. 4, in Brooklyn, which will be increased to 700 by 110 feet. For the enlargement of the Norfolk dock to the same size $550,000 will be recommended.

The limit of the cost of the Puget Sound dock, in process of construction, has been increased from $2,000,000 to $2,300,000. This dock, when completed, will be approximately 800 by 110 feet. The allowance for the Pearl Harbor dock will be increased from $2,000,000 to $2,700,000, and when finished this dock will be 720 by 112 feet.

The Hardman

The PIANO *for* The Home

THE mellifluous beauty of its tone, the prepossessing appearance of its artistically designed Cases, and the unequalled durability of its musical qualities combine to render the Hardman the ideal piano for the Home.

For nearly three-quarters of a century it has maintained its hold on the affections of the American people owing to the sedulous care with which it is made and the many improvements introduced into it.

The Hardman Piano is Made in Three Forms:

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The Hardman Upright
In six sizes and in all periods of decoration.

The Hardman Autotone
The Piano all can play by hand or perforated music roll.

The highest possible value allowed for your old piano taken in exchange. Terms of payment arranged to meet your convenience.

Send for handsomely illustrated catalogue

Hardman, Peck & Company
Established 1842
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TAFT COMES OUT FOR BUDGET SYSTEM

Tells Newark Board of Trade That National Economy Demands It.

BITTER TO NEWSPAPERS

Tells Why Panama Canal Cost Has Grown to $297,000,000—25,000 Greet Him in Newark's Streets.

President Taft concluded his two-day trip out of Washington in Newark last night, where he addressed the Newark Board of Trade on a sympathetic topic—revenues and expenditures. More than 700 New Jerseyites, including the heads of all the Boards of Trades for miles around and most of the State's political leaders, crowded into Krueger's Auditorium to dine and hear the speakers. The President and his party left after the dinner on a midnight train for Washington.

In his speech the President both at the beginning and at the end referred somewhat bitterly to the newspaper criticisms of which he has recently been the subject. Before entering on his prepared speech he said:

"It is difficult, when a man is President and he has no other way of measuring public opinion but the newspaper, especially when all the newspapers unite in hammering the Administration, of treating it in a hostile tone of contempt and a disdainful tone of patronizing friendship, to overcome the feeling that perhaps you'd better begin all over again."

In closing he thanked his hosts for their warm reception, which, he said, he greatly appreciated, and bade them not to pay too much attention to the newspapers.

These were his last words to the audience, which applauded the sentiment heartily, waving their napkins at the newspaper men in the boxes.

Mr. Taft went on to assure his hearers that the Panama Canal would be completed in 1915; told why the cost of its building had risen from $139,000,000, the first estimate, to $297,000,000, indicated his approval of a Congressional commission to regulate and co-ordinate the various branches of the National Government with a view to cutting down running expenses; indicated, also, that this country ought to adopt the budget system of regulating receipts and expenditures, as other civilized countries already do; favored the institution of a National Board of Health and the pensioning of superannuated civil servants, and said he had reason to believe that the new tariff law would work so advantageously that the United States Treasury, for the year ending June, 1911, would have a $39,000,000 surplus unless the expenditures are heavier than now anticipated.

A Note of Warning.

The President sounded a note of warning against too heavy appropriations by the Congress. He called attention to the possibilities in this respect lying in two bills relating to improvements of rivers and harbors and the erection of Federal buildings over the country.

United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, referring to the price of food and the rate of wages, said that it was time to extirpate with a relentless hand the evils born of greed and unscrupulousness which tamper with the food supply of the people, or with the necessaries of life, if laws can be framed to do it.

Newark was dressed up as for the celebration of a holiday to greet the Presidential party. The city was covered with bunting, and the store windows had as many pictures of the President as in campaign times.

Throng to Greet Him.

Twenty-five thousand persons were gathered at Broad and Market Streets, the centre of Newark, when the President arrived there at 4:45 o'clock. The absence of cheering at the outskirts of the crowd nearly resulted in his passing through the triumphal arches at the centre of Newark unnoticed, but the squad of mounted police that had been hurried across the city when his change of route was announced served to save the occasion, and the President was warmly greeted.

With him in the automobile were ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy, Capt. Archibald Butts, and two Secret Service men. Chief of Police Corbitt and a squad of mounted police met the party, which came in an automobile from Jersey City, in Harrison. In Newark they went directly to the home of Mr. Murphy, where a reception was held before President Taft dressed for dinner.

Drawn up before the Murphy home in Broad Street was the First Troop of the New Jersey National Guard, which was the escort of honor to the auditorium in the evening.

Among those who were at the reception were Gov. Fort, George F. Reeve, President of the Newark Board of Trade; United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Representative R. Wayne Parker of New Jersey, United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey, ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, Col. John D. Fraser, Commandant of the First Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard; Winton C. Garrison, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Republican Committee; William Pennington, President of the Newark Common Council; Richard C. Jenkinson, William T. Hunt, Alfred N. Dalrymple, Col. Franklin Murphy, Jr., William B. Kinney, Mayor Jacob Hausling, Chief Justice William S. Grummere, Justice Francis J. Swayze, United States Senator Frank O. Briggs, Representative William H. Wiley, ex-Gov. Edward C. Stokes, and Wallace M. Scudder.

Welcome of a School.

The Taft automobile was halted in Harrison, where the graduating class of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church was assembled. Robert Fixter, a fifteen-year-old boy, made an address of welcome, to which President Taft listened attentively. When the boy finished President Taft thanked him and his schoolmates briefly, but said that necessity to live up to the schedule in meeting the Newark escort prevented him from more than expressing his thanks at the reception.

Crossing the Passaic River the party was met by additional mounted police and went southward in Broad Street, which thoroughfare was elaborately decorated with lights and bunting. At the centre of the city, Market Street, where the greater part of the crowd was assembled, fifty of the reserve squad had been hastily summoned to aid the battalions from other precincts in keeping the street open. The way was finally cleared just in time for the passage of the train of automobiles, President Taft being in the second car.

When the President's car passed through the arches at the city's central point there were cries for a speech, but Mr. Taft shook his head and the automobile went through without halting. The route was directly down Broad Street to ex-Gov. Murphy's house, where the First Troop was drawn up. The President went immediately into the house, where he engaged in a revision of his speech before receiving the assembled guests with Mr. Murphy.

The reception lasted until 6 o'clock, when the President dressed for dinner. At 6:30 the First Troop fell into marching order and a short time afterward the President left in Mr. Murphy's automobile, following the troopers up Broad Street, where another throng of 25,000 was waiting to catch sight of him.

The arches at Broad and Market Streets had been lighted and the party wheeled under them up Market Street to Springfield Avenue and thence to Belmont Avenue, entering the Auditorium by the stage door.

Here he was introduced to still more New Jerseyites. The 700 sat down to dine at 7:30 o'clock.

He Sings "Boula Boula.."

Perhaps as an appetizer, 100 women of a local lyric club sang several songs for the Presidential party. In the middle of the dinner the orchestra struck up Yale's "Boula, Boula" song, in the chorus of which President Taft joined heartily.

The auditorium was rich with long ropes of woven smilax and roses. A group of women occupied one of the boxes. There was room for but few; most of the boxes, the balconies, and the stage were pressed into service for table room.

Ex-Gov. Murphy introduced the President, and said that if New Jersey could change the attitude of the newspapers from one of hostility to the Administration to an attitude of favor the State would be content. Amid a burst of continuous cheers and waving of small American flags the President rose.

The President's Speech.

After the demonstration quieted he said:

"Gov. Murphy's remarks here directed my attention to a period I did not expect to refer to—that of my first year as President of the United States. I cannot help making some personal reference to this period.

"It is true that I told Gov. Murphy that I hoped to make good. That was a year ago, and I'm not at all so certain of it now.

"Gov. Murphy has said something about the newspapers. It is difficult, when a man is President and he has no other way of measuring public opinion but the newspaper, especially when all the newspapers unite in hammering the Administration, of treating it in a hostile tone of contempt and a disdainful tone of patronizing friendship, to overcome the feeling that perhaps you'd better begin all over again.

"Under those circumstances to receive such a welcome as I've had to-night, to have met so many thousands of the citizens of Newark in apparent expression of hospitality, and I'm bound to believe it sincere, is to give you a little hope that perhaps the newspapers don't carry in their pockets all of public opinion. And that perhaps the American people are able to see through something of hypercriticism, something of hysteria, and something of hypocrisy, and to have a real sympathy with the man that under a considerable responsibility is doing the best he can.

"I agree that popular demonstrations are often misleading, but whether they are or not, I'm going to say to myself that the reception to-night had nothing but sincerity in it, and to take that to myself as a balm to my soul as I go back to Washington and avoid the newspapers."

His Set Speech.

Then turning to his prepared speech the President said:

"It is an opportunity to be able to speak to the business men of New Jersey, of whom this is a most representative gathering. The proximity of New Jersey to New York and the fact that from the West one can hardly get to New York without passing through New Jersey make one forget at times the importance of Newark and of all the rest of the hive of industry that spreads west from the Hudson River far into and across this prosperous State.

"It comes to a stranger with considerable surprise to find a city of 350,000 nine miles west of Jersey City, so extended in its manufacturing industries, so solid in its invested capital.

"When I accepted the invitation to come here I learned that I was to have the pleasure of being a fellow-guest with my friend Senator Lodge, and that he was to take up the question of high prices, a question which has occupied the attention of all the people and has invited the investigation into its causes of the Congress of the United States and some of the State Legislatures.

"For my part of the evening I should like to direct your attention to a more prosy subject, to the question of Government expenses and Government revenues, and the possible economies and what expenditures are essential at whatever burden of taxation.

"In the first place, it should be said that we have been so far from exhausting the resources of National taxation and Federal revenues have been collected so easily and in such an amount that we have failed in the past to adopt a budget system which is practiced in every other civilized country. By a budget system I mean a reference of proposed expenditures and receipts to some one authority or tribunal, which, after determining what the revenues will be, must also determine what the expenditures can be, and make a budget without a deficit.

Division of Functions.

"In our legislative body, which provides the revenue and authorizes the expenditures, time was when the Committee on Ways and Means, on the one hand, determined the revenues of the Government, or provided the laws for raising them, and, on the other hand, determined the appropriations and measured the expenditures.

"But for many years in our Congress these functions have been divided. The revenues are provided by the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and submitted to their respective houses, while the appropriations are made by the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate, and in too many instances without apparent reference to the revenues which are to be available to meet the appropriations.

"It has so happened that in many years of the past the revenues have increased more rapidly than the expenditures, and there has been a surplus. During the life of the Dingley bill, which carried us from 1896 to 1908, the revenues exceeded the expenditures by about $250,000,000, but the surplus took place in the earlier years, so that in 1908 we had a deficit, and in 1909 we had a deficit.

"The pinching effect of the falling off of the revenues and discontinuances of the expenditures at the same rate attracted the attention of Congress, so that now a preliminary duty is thrown upon the Secretary of the Treasury to make a budget; that is, by law he is required to receive all the estimates of all the departments, himself to make an estimate of the probable revenues, and if his calculations show a deficit to recommend legislation for additional taxation or the raising of money by bonds sufficient to meet it.

"The calculation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present year showed that the deficit was likely to be $34,000,000 in respect to ordinary receipts and expenditures. I am glad to say that the operation of the new tariff bill has been so much more productive of income that this deficit for the current year is likely to be considerably reduced. In addition, however, to the ordinary deficit, we have to add the Panama Canal expenditure for immediate provision of $38,000,000, or what was estimated to be a total deficit of $72,000,000 by now reduced considerably by the better rates under the present tariff bill.

Panama Canal Outlay.

"By meeting the expenditures on the Panama Canal with the proceeds of bond issues we have enough cash in the Treasury to meet the deficit in our ordinary expenses for the current year, and if we meet the expenditures on the Panama Canal for the following year we shall have a surplus of $35,000,000, or if the revenue-producing capacity of the new tariff keeps up to its present indications this surplus may be increased to $50,000,000.

"On the other hand, if the Congress proposes to add to the expenditures of the Government over those estimated for, for new enterprises in the River and Harbor bill, and for the construction of the Federal buildings under a building act, it will be very easy to consume or exceed the entire surplus.

"Every one must admit the wisdom of providing for the payment of the canal expenditure by bonds. The original act made provision for the issuing of bonds, and while the amount therein estimated was far short of the actual cost, the policy of the Government in supplying funds for the enterprise by bonds was sufficiently declared. This is a work of a permanent character for the millions who come after us, and it seems only fair that that which we provide in such a generous measure for posterity should be paid for in part at least by posterity.

"Not only is the application of such a principle just and right in the case of an enterprise like the Panama Canal, but it seems to me wise and appropriate to adopt it with reference to other projects which commend themselves to Congress, and the economical completion of which requires the issuing of bonds.

"I refer to those definite projects that have been agreed upon in respect to the improvement of our inland waterways. I would not begin the expenditure of any money on any project the wisdom of which had not been fully vindicated by experts and the cost of which had not been fully ascertained by the most experienced engineers; but, having determined to put through the improvement, it ought not to be done by fits and starts, but it ought to be done as one job, and provision for its completion ought to be made by the issuing of bonds, unless the current revenues afford a sufficient amount to complete it within an economical time.

River Improvements.

"This statement has peculiar application to the River and Harbor bill which now has passed the House. There the Ohio River improvement, to cost $63,000,000, is entered upon, and an appropriation made for its continuing. The same thing is true of the improvement of the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, and the same river from St. Louis to Cairo, and of the Missouri River from Kansas City to St. Louis. These projects seem to be warranted by the traffic in sight.

"While I am dealing with the Panama Canal, however, I ought to refer to the discrepancy between the estimated cost of the enterprise and the actual cost as we are now able to fix it with very considerable accuracy within four or five years of its completion.

"The estimated cost of the engineering and construction of the canal was $139,700,000. Its actual cost for engineering and construction will be $297,000,000, an increase of about $157,300,000. This increase is to be explained, first, by the very great appreciation in the cost of labor and material between the time when the estimate was made in 1900 and the time when the work was done, between 1904 and 1909.

"Second, by the fact that the canal has been enlarged substantially beyond the original dimensions estimated for. You know that the great work of excavation in the canal is called the Culebra Cut. This is where the backbone of the continent, reduced to its lowest height, is cut through in order to permit the flowing of the canal; and through five miles of that cut, which altogether is about nine miles long, for purposes of economy the original plan and estimate made the bottom of the canal in the rock 200 feet wide.

"This would not enable two of the largest steamers to pass each other in the canal with any degree of safety, and would require that one of them should tie up to the bank while the other went by. In order to avoid this delay in that part of the canal it has been thought wise to increase the bottom width from 200 to 300 feet in a place and in material that of course make the change most expensive. So, too, in order that the canal may be adapted to the largest size of steamers possible, the dimensions of the six locks have been increased from 900 feet, usable length, by 90 feet width, to 1,000 feet, usable length, and 110 feet width. This was done at the instance of the Navy Department, on the ground that they could look forward in the future and see vessels of a beam exceeding 100 feet.

Changes in the Canal.

"It has also been found necessary to change the character of the canal on the Pacific side from a lake with a dam and locks on the shore of the Bay of Panama to a sea-level canal running four miles inland, so as to remove the locks four miles inward and beyond the possible reach of the guns of an enemy in Panama Bay. These two changes also have added very considerably to the cost.

"Again, it has been found wise to enlarge the canal into a lake or basin at the foot of the Gatun locks, and whatever variations in the plans which experience in the construction has demonstrated the necessity for, the more than doubling the cost of constructing and engineering has been necessary. In addition to this, the cost of sanitation and government, without which the canal could not have been built, will be about $73,000,000, and will carry the entire cost of the canal to $374,000,000.

"To return to the state of finances, I repeat that the surplus for the year ending June 30, 1911, for which we are now making provision in this Congress by appropriation, will be about $35,000,000, if the estimates made by the departments and transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress are not exceeded, and if the revenue from the Tariff bill equals that which the Secretary of the Treasury has estimated it as likely to be. This surplus is also upon the supposition that the $38,000,000 necessary annually in the construction of the Panama Canal will be met by bonds.

"In view of the threatened shortage for the year ending June 30, 1911, I directed the heads of departments in making their estimates to cut them to the quick and to avail themselves of every possible economy and reduction. The result was that the total of the estimates forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury was $42,818,000 less than the total of the appropriations for the previous year ending June 30, 1910.

"A River and Harbor bill has now been introduced, and has passed the House, which appropriates nearly $40,000,000. This is a very considerable increase over the amount estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to this, if a building bill passes Congress, appropriating $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, there may still be a deficit unless the receipts from the Tariff bill and the corporation tax exceed what was originally estimated from them. I am bound to say that the results of the Tariff bill thus far indicate a considerable increase over the estimate of the Secretary.

"Now, I would like for a moment to go into the question of what it was that we cut down in our estimates for the coming year in the departments.

"The reduction in the estimate of the War Department below the appropriations of last year amounted to $10,000,000. The reduction in the estimate of the Navy Department for the expenses of the year ending June 30, 1911, also amounted to $10,000,000. The reduction in the Interior Department of estimated expenses for 1911 below the appropriations for 1910 amounted to $8,000,000. The reduction in the Treasury and in the Post Office Department made up the balance of the $42,000,000.

"Speaking with reference to the army and the navy, it should be said that the reductions were not in what may be called the permanent expenses of the department, but were rather in cutting down proposed improvements, which, if the plans of the departments are properly carried out must sometime be met. In other words it is a postponement only of expenditures that are necessary until the income shall be sufficient to meet them.

"Let us take the War Department: There was a very considerable cut in the expenditures needed to complete with modern appliances the coast defenses on the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard. There is needed at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, an artificial island upon the so-called Middle Ground, which shall command the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Chesapeake Bay is the most important body of water from a strategic naval standpoint on the whole Atlantic Coast, and it must be defended.

"So, too, we have now determined that the great naval base of the Pacific for us is to be Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu. For years there was discussion as to whether we ought to make the naval base at Subig Bay or at Cavite, in Manila Bay, in the Philippines.

No Philippine Naval Base.

"By unanimous consent of naval and military authorities, it is now concluded that we do not need a naval base in the Philippines at all; that we ought to make Corregidor Island at the mouth of Manila Bay impregnable, establish a naval supply station in Subig Bay, but rely upon the Sandwich Islands as our base. This will all involve a heavy expenditure at Honolulu, but for the present the amount proposed is comparatively small.

"In the naval expenditures we have retained a provision for two battleships of the large 25,000-ton capacity, and we have done this on the ground that until the Panama Canal is completed we ought to go on and add to our naval strength. The Panama Canal will certainly be completed in '915, and if we have two battleships a year until that time the opening of the canal will so double the efficiency of our navy for the protection of our Pacific and Atlantic Coasts that we can then abate and reduce our expenditures in new construction.

"The reductions in the Treasury Department were, I think, more of them in the administration than in the expenditures for improvements, and this was also the case in the Post Office Department.

"Of the reduction in the Interior Department, $5,000,000 was due to a reduction of the amount of pensions to be paid out, and we may reasonably hope that as the years now go on this amount will gradually be reduced.

"On the other hand there are certain of our departments, to wit, the Agricultural Department, with its Forestry Bureau; the War Department in so far as it is a constructive department for the improvement of rivers; the Department of Commerce and Labor, including as it ought, it seems to me, a Bureau of Health, which as the opportunities for bettering the condition of the people by Governmental investigation increase, grow in importance and in cost, and we ought not to expect a reduction either in the expenses growing out of a conservation of our resources.

"For some time it has been said that we have 'billion-dollar' Congresses. The statement in itself is an unjust one, because it is generally construed to mean that the total expense of the departments to be paid out of taxation amounts to a billion dollars a year.

"This is quite an error, for the reason that in making up the billion dollars the expenses for the Post Office Department are always included, whereas the expenses of the Post Office Department are not paid for out of the proceeds of taxes. They are paid for out of the receipts of that department from the sale of stamps, with the exception of $17,500,000, which was the excess of the cost of the Post Office Department last year over its receipts. This, therefore, reduces the cost by taxation of the Government each year to something like $750,000,000.

"It is now proposed to appoint a Congressional commission to look into the question of a general reorganization of the departments of the Government with a view to reducing the expense of administering the Government. I think I have already made clear the distinction between those expenditures of the Government that go into permanent improvements and that may be reduced one year must be increased another, and the actual routine cost of administration. A reduction in the cost of proposed improvements is not an elimination of them, but merely a postponement of them; whereas a reduction in the cost of administration would be a permanent economy that, of course, on that account becomes most important.

"It has been stated on the floor of the Senate that it will be possible by this commission to reduce the cost of administering the Government $100,000,000 a year, and that if a free hand were given to a business man the reduction in the expense of administration might be doubled or tripled.

"I am unable to confirm these statements as to exact amount, but I am very sure that a conservative, prudent, and fearless commission could make a most material reduction in the cost of administering the Government.

Congressional Opposition.

"They will find opposition in Congress to every change recommended, because there is no branch or bureau so humble that it cannot secure its adherents and defenders within the legislative halls. But if by the totals that it shows this commission shall justify its existence, it is probable that it can secure a majority sufficient to carry through its proposed reforms.

"This Government has been constructed not all at one time, but bureau has been added to bureau, and department to department, and it has been impossible to avoid duplication and expensive methods.

"In creating a new bureau there was no time to go back and reform the Government with reference to the adjustment of that bureau to its proper place or to consider the work of the entire Government with reference to it. This proposed commission, as I understand it, is to take up the bureaus of all the departments, is to see whether they may not often be connected, and also to lay down such rules governing the Civil Service as will secure the utmost efficiency from each civil servant or each unit of labor.

"It is undoubtedly true to-day that we have a great many more persons employed in the Government than we would need, if every person in the Government rendered to the Government a service of a high degree of efficiency. This commission will have to take up the question, which has troubled great industrial corporations and great railroads, as to the method of disposing of superannuated servants.

"Our military pensions have reached so large an annual sum, to wit, $150,000,000, that we have avoided the suggestion of civil pensions, but I am convinced that some method must be adopted by which superannuated civil servants may be retired on an income sufficient to support them, and that such a provision will ultimately bring about great economy in the administration.

"It has been reported by the Postmaster General that we are carrying in the Post Office Department the weekly periodicals and magazines at a loss to that department of upward of $60,000,000, and that the business of the Government in the Post Office Department is now run at a general loss of $17,500,000. The committees of Congress are investigating the correctness of this view.

Magazine Postage Question.

"The owners of magazines dispute the correctness of the figures. There ought to be some way certainly of determining this fact, and if it is a fact it calls for a reform, and an increase in the postage of a sufficient amount at least to take away the deficit in the Post Office Department.

"Should the two postal committees not be able to reach a conclusion satisfactory to them under this question the whole matter may well be left to the commission to consider. It will be essential for this commission to employ expert men who have had to do with the organization of great businesses and who are familiar with the most modern methods of economy.

"The truth is that the success of modern business has been the adoption of successful economies, and the time has come for us to make an effort at least to introduce something of these economies into an administration of the greatest business that we have in this country—the business of our Federal Government.

"I am quite aware that things done by the Government are done under conditions so different from those of a business concern that there are certain expenditures necessary in view of the fact that the Government business is done for the benefit of all the people and that therefore all the people are entitled to know how it is done, and a number of them are entitled to be selected in a fair way to share in its doing.

"But in spite of the added expenditure of administration incident to the requirements of popular government every one familiar with Government methods and in vogue must recognize the possibility of reforms leading to great economy, if the Congress shall have the courage to adopt plans which may be recommended by this commission after a full examination by business experts.

"I have already occupied your time too much and I perhaps have not made this statement very informing or interesting, but I cannot close without congratulating you and myself on the prospect that the present Tariff bill offers such an increased income as to make deficits under any condition unnecessary.

"Of course, if there were to be a halt in our prosperity and a panic, the reduction in imports might be so substantial as to lead to deficits again. Let us hope, however, that the prosperity of our country is founded on such a substantial basis that no flurry in the stock market and no other temporary cause may prevent the continuance of good business on a substantial basis."

Senator Lodge's Speech.

Senator Lodge, who followed the President, said in part:

"Facts, not opinions, are to form the basis on which the Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the prices of commodities and into rates of wages will act. The importance of this inquiry cannot be overestimated. It is the intention of the committee to make the inquiry thorough and lay its results before the country at the earliest possible moment.

"That combinations to control the sale of certain articles have in some instances advanced prices artificially I have not the least doubt, and if I am correct the facts which will be gathered by the committee will show evils and wrongdoing in certain particular cases which we ought to be able to reach.

"An example of such evils is to be found in the case of meat products and in the use of cold storage to prevent a normal decline of prices, which your own Grand Jury has been investigating. But many causes are at work affecting prices, and we do not want to jump at conclusions or fancy that we can settle these questions by a stroke of the pen."

Gov. Fort, who has been suffering with a lame foot for several weeks, was present, and spoke on "The Conservation of New Jersey Waters." He said that New Jersey early began to give away its water, and that now a number of its largest cities were facing a possible water famine in the next quarter of a century as a result of this prodigality.

"Our situation is about this," he went on. "Newark has a water supply sufficient, say, for twenty-five years; Jersey City has one good for not half that period, without further expenditure; Paterson, Passaic, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Montclair, Bayonne, Bloomfield, and all the towns in Bergen County and the towns in West Hudson have no supply of their own, and are dependent upon private water companies. Orange and East Orange have a supply of their own of doubtful quantity."

He advocated the buying up of the municipal water supplies by the State and their consolidation under one management.

Senator Kean spoke briefly. Others at the guest table, besides the speakers mentioned, were Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court William S. Gummere, Col. W. T. Rossell, Congressmen Henry C. Loudenslager, Ira W. Wood, R. Wayne Parker, and Eugene F. Kinkead.

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FAILS TO MOVE TAFT ON SURVEYORSHIP

Bugher, a Democrat, Likely to Be Named for Clarkson's Place, Despite Griscom.

ORGANIZATION TROUBLED

Some Talk of the County Committee's New Chairman Resigning—President at Morgan's Library.

The local Republican organization continued to labor with President Taft yesterday through Lloyd C. Griscom, the new President of the County Committee, in an endeavor to persuade him not to name Frederick H. Bugher, now First Deputy Police Commissioner, as Surveyor of the Port to succeed James S. Clarkson when the latter's term expires in April. When the President left town yesterday afternoon for Newark it was generally understood, however, that all efforts had failed and that the announcement of Bugher's nomination for the place will be made as soon as the President gets back to Washington.

The effect on the local organization of his selection as Surveyor bids fair to be quite serious. It was even suggested last night that Mr. Griscom might feel that he ought to resign. Bugher is a Democrat, and the Surveyorship is the first important piece of patronage to be passed out since Mr. Griscom became the head of the local organization. It has always been an unwritten law that New York County leaders must be "taken care of" in the Federal service. Nearly all the Assembly District leaders of the County Committee have some place or other under the Government. When Bugher was first mentioned as a possibility to succeed Clarkson, a great cry went up.

At the last meeting of the County Committee there was a movement to introduce resolutions condemning in advance the choice of him for the place, and this was only averted by Mr. Griscom's friends. They insisted that as he had gone in on a platform of harmony, and apparently had the organization more united than it had been for some time, nothing should be done to embarrass him. The argument won, and it was decided to leave the matter to Mr. Griscom. He was with the President for a long time on Tuesday, and spent almost the entire afternoon with him yesterday. Mr. Griscom's failure to bring the President to his way of thinking is regarded as naturally calculated to hurt his standing with the organization.

Mr. Bugher's candidacy is understood to be backed principally by John R. McLean, owner and publisher of The Washington Post and The Cincinnati Enquirer. He is an uncle of the young man and a close friend of Senator Root.

The President did not go about much here yesterday. He spent the night at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, 38 West Forty-eighth Street. His first appearance for the day came when he left the house, accompanied by Capt. Butt, his military aid, and several Secret Service men, in two automobiles just after 9 o'clock for a visit to J. Pierpont Morgan's library, in East Thirty-sixth Street. Here the President was joined by Lewis Cass Ledyard, who asked him to look at a portrait of Mr. Morgan being painted by Banca Flor, a Peruvian artist. The artist may receive a commission from the President. The latter watched him at work for some fifteen minutes.

At 11 o'clock the President and his attendants drove through Central Park and up Riverside Drive. The party attracted little attention, few people recognizing Mr. Taft except in Fifth Avenue.

Just before 1 o'clock Mr. Griscom arrived at the house and took luncheon with the President. He did not leave Mr. Taft until nearly 3 o'clock. When he came out he said they had talked politics, but he did not feel at liberty to go into detail. He refused to discuss the Bugher matter, but admitted that they had taken up the State situation and the possible effect of the Albany bribery scandal on the party's success this Fall.

Just after 3 o'clock Gov. Fort of New Jersey, ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy, and a delegation from the Newark Board of Trade arrived to conduct the President to Newark. The party left in a long string of automobiles.

Gov. Hughes returned to town from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, but did not arrive in time to see the President.

Reception to Baroness des Planches.

The Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Columbus Hospital, 226 East Twentieth Street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon to Baroness des Planches, wife of the retiring Italian Ambassador to the United States. She was received by Mother General Frances Xavier Cabrini, the founder of the order, who is a lifelong friend of the Baroness; the Countess Stottlewood-Macklin, and the members of the medical staff. After being shown over the hospital, the Baroness listened to singing and recitations by the children of the Sacred Heart Villa, 190th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The Baroness sails for Europe to-day.

DEMOCRATS GATHER FOR TO-DAY'S FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

o'clock train yesterday afternoon for Albany to attend to-day what Charles F. Murphy and Conners's other opponents fondly hope are to be his political obsequies.

There is a certain grimness which has not escaped Mr. Conners's attention in the fact that he is to preside at the committee meeting which is to vote on the project of whether his Chairmanship is to be terminated. He will be forced to order the call of the roll which is to decide whether he is to be thrown out of the Democratic organization in the State or to remain at its head. When this anomalous situation was pointed out to him yesterday at the Waldorf before he left, some one remarked that it looked like a corpse being in charge of its own wake.

"Yes, and a lively corpse it's going to be, too," said the State Chairman with a squaring of his under jaw.

Mr. Conners was not a bit cast down over the situation, which has consistently been described since his arrival here on Sunday as being wellnigh hopeless. In fact he joked and laughed as if he really meant every word when he said that the situation had materially improved over night, and that he was confident of lining up a majority of the State Committeemen in his behalf.

"A great deal of stress has been laid upon the attitude of the Kings County committeemen," said Mr. Conners, "and it has been stated over and over again that none of them is for me. That's all wrong. Some of the Brooklyn delegation are with me, and I am not going to be thrown out. I am going to win. I said it last Sunday, and I say it again. There's going to be a big lot of surprised people in Albany by this time to-morrow."

There was a lot of bustle among the committeemen who are pledged to the State Chairman at the Waldorf before they left for Albany. Some of them had stated only the night before that their chief had not a chance in the world. Yesterday they were chanting a different tune. "Conners is going to win," was the refrain everywhere. There wasn't a glum face in sight, and the rumor quickly spread that a truce between the warring factions had either been effected or that Mr. Conners had received news of an optimistic nature.

"Is there to be a truce?" Mr. Conners was asked.

A smile spread over his face, and he stuck his thumbs in the armholes of his vest.

"Wait until to-morrow," he said, "and you'll learn all about it."

The belief that Mr. Murphy had become alarmed at the criticism which has arisen from various sources in the Democratic Party both in the State and Nation at the calling of the meeting at this particular time and place and that he had sent a peace messenger to see Mr. Conners was borne out in part by the fact that J. Sargent Cram, one of Mr. Murphy's most trusted lieutenants, was seen at the Waldorf during the afternoon.

Mr. Cram acted as if he wasn't particularly anxious to have everybody see him there. He entered by the Thirty-third Street entrance and left by a side door. He was seen to go up in the elevator—Mr. Conners's rooms were on the tenth floor—and he remained a considerable time. When he left he refused to discuss his visit. He wouldn't deny that he had called on Mr. Conners, nor would he affirm it.

Mr. Conners was taken to task yesterday by several persons, whose names he would not mention, regarding his talkativeness. It was suggested that he pursue Mr. Murphy's attitude of saying nothing. The suggestion made the State Chairman angry.

"I can't be deaf and dumb, like Murphy," said he. "Murphy goes around whispering and nodding his head, and he is always trying to hide something. Murphy wants the meeting at Albany to be secret. I'm in favor of its being wide open, and I'm going to fight for it to be that way. I've never done anything in my life that I'm ashamed of, and I think the people know it."

Mr Murphy went to Albany yesterday afternoon. Before leaving he refused to say anything.

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POSTAL BANKS PLAN TO BE COMPROMISED

Substitute for Smoot Amendment to Regulate Investment of Deposits in Bonds.

MAY CHANGE RAILWAY BILL

Wickersham Expected to Consent to Withdrawal of Cummins's Restriction on Commerce Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Consideration of the Postal Savings Bank bill, which has hung fire in the Senate for several weeks, will be resumed to-morrow, according to a statement made this afternoon by Senator Carter, who is in charge of the measure on the floor. Mr. Carter said that hereafter the bill would hold its place as "unfinished business" until it was definitely disposed of.

A way has been found for avoiding the difficulties the President believes to lie in the Smoot amendment and at the same time to save Senator Smoot from the embarrassment of having to move the reconsideration of his own proposition. The compromise will consist of a substitute amendment for the Smoot proposition by which it will be provided that funds deposited in the postal banks may be used for the purchase of Government bonds under conditions arising often enough to bring the measure within the constitutional powers conferred on Congress for handling the Government debt.

The amended form will provide that while the deposits shall be primarily deposited in local banks they may be invested in Government bonds in time of war or when in the opinion of the President such action is necessary to maintain the credit of the Government. It is understood that the amended measure will leave a wide discretion to the President, and it is considered possible that this discretion might allow of the retirement of National banknotes, as their retirement would at once create the need of investing postal deposits in bonds in order to keep up their market value.

No one will yet predict how many days more of debate on the measure will be necessary.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce gave Attorney General Wickersham his last hearing on the Administration's railroad bill this morning, and on Friday, in strictly executive session, the committee will begin detailed consideration of the measure. It is considered unlikely that the measure will be seriously changed by the committee from its present form, and most of the amendments now being proposed by the more progressive element will be offered on the floor of the Senate when the real fight begins.

While Mr. Wickersham has not expressed himself on the subject, it is expected that in view of the express opposition of Senator Aldrich and the secret opposition of other members of the committee, he will consent to the withdrawal from the bill of the clause recently inserted at Mr. Cummins's request, declaring positively that the commerce court shall have no greater power of review over the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission than that now possessed by the Circuit Courts. The opponents of the phrase hope that it will be found that something in the proposed measure curtails the powers of the commission.

One striking objection of the progressives to the bill as now drafted is that in their opinion, with the exception of such cases as come within the scope of the general trust laws, it allows holding companies to acquire competing lines indefinitely. The terms of the bill do not apply to electric lines or to water lines, and the insurgents believe that there is nothing in the bill to prevent, say, an electric line from purchasing the controlling interest in any number of railroads.

The amendment proposed on this point provides that any company acquiring a controlling interest in a common carrier by that very act becomes itself a common carrier. In that way the scope of the proposed bill would follow the control of railroads to its source, and no amount of dodging would enable the actual owners of the stock to avoid responsibility under the law.

POLICE SEIZE PAINTINGS.

Say That Two Worth $12,000 Were Brought Here by the Owner's Janitor.

Two landscapes painted in oils on oak panels about 12 by 18 inches, one by Diaz and the other by Rousseau, and worth $4,000 and $8,000, according to Armand Stenser, a lawyer of 150 Nassau Street, were seized yesterday by Central Office Detectives Blaha and MacConaghy in the home of Robert Accorsi at 403 Park Avenue. They arrested Accorsi and Gilberti Lemaitre on the charge that although unmarried they came to this country as husband and wife. According to the detectives, Stenser asserts that the paintings are the property of M. Canal of 45 Rue La Rochefoucauld, Paris, for whom, Stenser says, Accorsi worked as janitor.

Magistrate Krotel, before whom the man and woman were arraigned in the Tombs Court, ordered that the painting be given into the custody of the District Attorney when MacConaghy stated in court that Stenser contended that Accorsi had obtained the paintings from his employer on the plea that he had a customer for them, and had brought them with him to this country.

The Magistrate held the couple in $1,000 bail each after Immigration Inspector Slam told him that the authorities on Ellis Island had wired to Washington for instructions.

CHASE A SHIP BY TRAIN.

The Henkels Missed the Moltke Here and Will Board Her at Havana.

Rather than miss a long-planned cruise to the West Indies, Robert Henkel of Detroit his wife, and their son, Frederick, are speeding South by rail to connect with the Hamburg-American liner Moltke at Havana. They got here from Bermuda on Monday in plenty of time to catch the Moltke, which sailed Tuesday at 8 A. M. Business delayed Mr. Henkel, however, and when the family arrived at the pier they found that the steamship had been gone too long to be overtaken in a tug.

They went to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City and started after her on the train leaving at 1 P. M. Tuesday. From Key West they will cross to Havana. The Moltke will get there about the 25th. Unles sthe unforeseen happens, the Henkels will arrive in time to embark on her for the rest of her journey.

Otto Diedrich a Suicide in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Otto Diedrich, a lawyer, shot himself in his home in this city to-day and died instantly. Mr. Diedrich had been despondent for some weeks and had expressed the fear that he was going insane. He came to this city three years ago from New York, where he had practiced for some years. He was a man of some property and was prominent in club and musical circles.

Verdict for $1,000 Per Lost Finger.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 23.—For the loss of four fingers of his left hand, which were cut off in a joiner, a jury in the Supreme Court, Justice Keogh presiding, awarded Peter Mandy $4,000 against the George Sclecher Piano Company of Ossining to-day. The jury allowed the plaintiff at the rate of $1,000 for the loss of each finger. The plaintiff was 15 years old when the accident happened.

WANT REPORT ON PEARY.

Congress Should Be Officially Informed of His Exploit, Say Commitee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Acting upon the theory that Congress had never been formally notified that Commander Robert E. Peary had discovered the north pole, the House Naval Affairs Committee today decided to call upon the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for proofs that Mr. Peary had accomplished the mission for whichc it is now proposed that Congress reward him.

A sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee discussed informally to-day the various bills looking to a recognition by Congress of Commander Peary's feat. Definite action upon any particular bill, however, was deferred until a full membership of the committee is present. During the course of the discussion it was suggested that inasmuch as no claims of the arctic explorer had been formally submitted to Congress, legislation to reward him might be premature.

Committee members were of the opinion that the proper method of procedure would be to apply to the Navy Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which latter department Commander Peary was loaned during his explorations, for some tangible evidence that the north pole has been reached. It was accordingly decided to send such requests to the departments named pending action on any bill that would retire Commander Peary with a higher rank and with the thanks of Congress.

The committee has been informed that Explorer Peary is satisfied, personally, with the Loud bill, which eliminates the possibility of any controversy as to the rank which shall be bestowed by merit, providing that upon his retirement next year Mr. Peary receives an annuity of $5,000 per annum and be given, in addition, the thanks of Congress.

CHANGE IN BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Bill Providing for Amendments in Existing Statutes Passed by House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After an ineffectual attempt by the Democrats, led by Representatives Clayton of Alabama and Brantley and Bartlett of Georgia, to repeal all bankruptcy laws, the House this afternoon passed the Shirley bill providing certain amendments to existing bankruptcy legislation.

The more important provisions of the Shirley bill are that receivers and Trustees shall be paid upon the commission basis; that corporations shall be allowed to enter voluntary bankruptcy; that all Federal courts shall have ancillary jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases, and that Trustees may oppose bankruptcy discharges when authorized by the creditors. The measure also remedies the loopholes in the present law making it possible for an insolvent debtor to have preferred creditors.

KENTUCKY WRECK INQUIRY.

Nagel Wants to Know If Federal Inspectors Did Their Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Nagel has directed a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamship Kentucky, which was abandoned off Cape Hatteras Feb. 4. This will be made by George Uhler, the Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service. Mr. Uhler is now in New York making plans for the investigation.

The Kentucky was inspected twice by the Federal steamboat officials shortly before she was lost. Secretary Nagel feels, therefore, that it should be possible to fix the cause for the loss of the vessel. He says that the disposition is to make the Steamboat Inspection Service responsible in some manner, and he believes that the only effective way to clear up the situation is to establish beyond doubt that the loss was due to reasons not in any way connected with the inspection by the Government officials.

PREPARES STEEL TRUST CASE

Gompers Tells Wickersham He Is Gathering Evidence Against Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is gathering material in support of the petition presented to President Taft for an investigation into the operations of the United States Steel Corporation. He so told Attorney General Wickersham in a call at his office with Francis S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, who is to assist in the presentation of the case.

Mr. Wickersham assured Mr. Gompers that the charges would receive the most careful consideration.

LOEB TO DROP TOPERS.

Collector Ordered to Dismiss Four Men for Excessive Drinking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Excessive use of intoxicating liquors by Government employes is being frowned on by the officials of the Treasury Department. Orders were sent out from there to-day to Collector Loeb in New York to dismiss from the service four persons on that account. They include a clerk, an elevator conductor, and two watchmen. Their names were not made public.

WILL TRY MRS. FORD SOON.

Decision in Another Case Clears Way for Second Trial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of Prosecuting Attorney Karl Webber in the Stanley R. Rhoades case.

Webber refused to furnish Rhoades's counsel with a transcript of the testimony taken before the Grand Jury in the City Hall graft cases, was found in contempt and fined $100 by Judge Kinkaid. He surrendered the transcript under protest and appealed the case.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—An early setting of the second trial of Mrs. Jeanette Stewart Ford on a charge of blackmailing Charles L. Warriner will result from the decision in the Rhoades case, according to Henry T. Hunt, prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County.

Hunt declared to-day that the decision upholds his attitude in refusing to obey a court order to give to Mrs. Ford's attorneys a transcript of the Grand Jury evidence by the defaulting local Treasurer of the Big Four Railway, upon which the woman's indictment was based. The point came up in the first trial of Mrs. Ford and for a time Judge Swing contemplated dismissing the case because of Hunt's attitude. He decided finally to let it go to the jury, which disagreed.

The prosecutor asked soon after the first trial that the second trial be set for Feb. 28. Judge Swing, however, declared that he would select no date until after the Supreme Court had passed upon the Rhoades case. The date probably will be chosen within a week.

MURPHY TO BE A FARMER.

He'll Raise Produce and Stock on His Good Ground (L. I.) Estate.

Word has been received from Good Ground, L. I., that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is making preparations to enter upon farming and stock raising at his country place there on a large scale next year.

He has begun the erection of a large barn and several smaller buildings, and will raise all kinds of farm produce and breed cattle, poultry, and swine.

Mr. Murphy's estate is one of the best in the district, and it is understood that he would have farmed on a large scale before this had it not been for the press of his business in this city.

Rats in the New Hall of Records.

Rats in the new Hall of Records are causing the custodian of the building a lot of worry. The number that has appeared about the corridors and in the storerooms has greatly increased in the last few weeks. Exterminators may have to be called in to get rid of the pests.

VARDAMAN'S DEFEAT RELIEF TO SENATORS

Both Parties Dreaded Anti-Negro Oratory—Senator-Elect Percy's Views Are Liberal.

POEM BY SENATOR GORDON

Aged Mississippian Whom Percy Displaces Writes It While He Presides Over Senate for an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The defeat of ex-Gov. Vardaman and the election of Leroy Percy, a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, by the Mississippi Legislature to-day to succeed the late Senator McLaurin has caused a feeling of relief on both sides of the upper house. The Republican Senators profess always to be amused at Democratic oratory of the fiery sort, but they realize that as long as Senator Jeff Davis retains his seat they will not lack for that particular kind of amusement. With Mr. Vardaman also in the Senate, they might have had too much.

Most of the Democrats are even more relieved than the Republicans. Once before when Mr. Vardaman came so near defeating John Sharp Williams for the Senate, the minority looked with alarm at the prospect of having to stand sponsor for a man whose declared platform seemed to be hatred of the negro. Since that time Mr. Vardaman has continued his policy of unceasing agitation for the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, though most of the Democrats, even the old-timers from the South, have long since ceased to talk about the possibility of repeal.

Leroy Percy, on the other hand, though he is said to be a descendant of the Northumberland family of which Harry Hotspur was a member, is widely known throughout the State as a level-headed lawyer and business man, who has given much thought to political matters. He attracted considerable attention some years ago by utilizing one of his cotton plantations to try the experiment of using Italian in place of the ordinary negro labor. That experiment in the face of some local opposition has proved successful.

On the negro question Mr. Percy takes the position that education of the negro is the best solution of the problem. He once delivered a speech on that subject before the Mississippi Bar Association and the speech was sent by a friend to President Roosevelt. So pleased was Mr. Roosevelt at Mr. Percy's opinions that he forwarded the speech to the Outlook, and that publication printed it with a note explaining that it was on Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion.

Mr. Percy was one of the prominent Mississippians who accompanied President Roosevelt on his bear hunt in the Mississippi swamps.

The formal election by the two houses of the Mississippi Legislature in joint session to-day was unanimous. Mr. Percy's term in the Senate expires on March 4, 1913.

The election of Percy means the end of the brief service of Col. James Gordon, Mississippi, Senator pro tem, appointed by Gov. Noel to hold till an election by the Legislature, the seat left vacant by Senator McLaurin's death. Senator Gordon, who is an old Confederate soldier and a poet, actually presided over the Senate's deliberations for an hour to-day.

It was this afternoon, while Senator Brown of Nebraska was delivering his speech upon the constitutionality of the income tax, that Vice President Sherman called Senator Gordon to occupy the chair. The venerable Mississippian hesitated, but when Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania suggested that the honor was one long to be talked about back home, he smiled and made his way to the presiding officer's chair.

It was noticed that Senator Gordon paid but slight attention to the debate. When it was all over, the Vice President resuming his chair, found upon his desk a copy of original verses. Here they are:

I sat in the President's chair to-day,
When the Senate was drowsy and thin,
And a nifty young chap was spouting away,
Who had never a hair on his chin.

A bright little fellow by the name of Brown,
Who should be at home in his own little town
Studying in some primitive institution
The A B C's of the great Constitution.

I've been chased by Yanks, and I've suffered for sin,
And I've writhed in my bed in terrible pain,
But if God forgives me for where I have been
I promise never to sit up here again.

Senator Gordon has expressed a desire to make just one speech in the Senate before he yields to Senator-elect Percy.

"I merely want to express my gratification over the courtesies extended to me in the Senate," he said to-day. "I have been treated so well by all the Senators and have so many friends among them that I want an opportunity to say goodbye to them."

He added that he would speak extemporaneously if at all, as he though that he could thus best express his feelings.

Some of the Senators hold that, now that Mr. Percy has been elected to the Senate, Col. Gordon is without rights in that body. Others think that he is entitled to hold his seat until the certificate of the Mississippi authorities testifying to the election of Mr. Percy is presented to the Senate. As it is not possible that this document can reach Washington to-morrow, it is believed that Senator Gordon will continue to occupy his seat for at least another day and have a chance to make his speech.

AUTOISTS LOST ON LAKE.

Ride Over Ice to Imitate Washington's Feat of Crossing the Delaware.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Five young Toledo men had an exciting trip in an automobile on the ice of Lake Erie last night. Their venture was suggested by the fact that the day was Washington's Birthday, and they decided to imitate, under modern conditions, Washington's feat of crossing the Delaware.

The trip was made from the Casino, on Maumee Bay, to Toledo Beach, twelve miles up the lake shore and back. The outward trip was made without particular incident, but on the return the automobilists drifted through a blinding blizzard, over a course beset with numerous airholes, to a point three miles from land, and were on the ice nearly five hours.

At one time the wheels of the automobile plunged into an airhole, and it looked for a time as if the ice voyagers would have to spend the night on the lake in the tempest. They finally speeded their car aimlessly over the rough ice until they reached land. The members of the party were Roland Spitzer, Carl Fischer, Eugene Slayton, Burt T. Ryan, and W. Lee Slayton.

TWO GET LONG JAIL TERMS.

Men Who Threw Woman Down Well Sentenced for Over 25 Years.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 23.—Joseph Marok of Indian Orchard, Mass., and Bartoni Laski of Ludlow, Mass., were found guilty by a jury in the Criminal Superior Court this afternoon of crimes growing out of the enticement to Fairfield and the throwing down a well there of Annie Maskill of Ludlow, Mass. whom Marok had married three days before at Hartford.

Marok was sentenced to from twenty-five to thirty years for assault upon the woman, five years for stealing $700 from her, and five years more for highway robbery.

Laski got from twenty to twenty-five years on the first charge, three years on the theft charge, and two years for highway robbery. Marok broke down completely when sentenced, and was carried down stairs to a cell howling like an insane man.

If you want a Situation, see Page 17.

SAYS CRUISERS ARE SAFE.

But Admiral Barry Admits That Maryland and West Virginia Are Crippled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Because of repeated rumors of the unseaworthiness of the cruisers West Virginia and Maryland and the alarm the reports have caused relatives of the officers and men aboard these vessels, Rear Admiral E. B. Barry yesterday sent his flag officer ashore with a statement denying that there is anything seriously wrong with the cruisers.

The statement is as follows:

No protest has been forwarded by any one asking that the ships do not go to sea. Of course the vessels are in need of repairs after such a long cruise, but as for there being any danger in taking them South, that is all foolishness. A recommendation was forwarded asking that the two ships proceed at a slower speed than the rest of the fleet. Engines and boilers are, of course, in need of repairs.

There is need of the ships being docked and overhauled, but with sufficient coal they could go around the world without going near a navy yard. The principal result of the stories that have appeared in print has been to alarm needlessly the relatives of the officers and men of the two cruisers. It is true that the two cruisers were towed a good part of the way from Honolulu. There were several good reasons for this. One was that they were steaming slower than the rest of the fleet and it was thought that by towing we could get in quicker. Another reason was on account of the immense amount of coal being consumed, and a third was that the commander in chief wanted to make some towing tests.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, in command of the fleet, who was pressed for an explanation regarding the source of the rumors, said that a certain clique within the navy stationed at the Vallejo Navy Yard was responsible for the disquieting talk. He added that the two ships would be sent south with the rest of the fleet.

CALHOUN GETS A NEW CLUE.

Cipher Messages in Newspaper, Relating to San Francisco Graft Case, Found

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railroads Company, whose second trial for the attempted bribing of a City Supervisor is pending in court here, is said to have brought to the attention of District Attorney Fickert a series of cipher messages alleged to relate to the graft prosecution which appeared in the personal column of a local newspaper during portions of 1908 and 1909. Calhoun makes the request that the District Attorney investigate the relation of these cryptic messages to the graft cases.

These cryptograms, it is said, number forty-six in all, and have reference to many phases of the graft prosecution, from the dynamiting of the house of ex-Supervisor James J. Gallagher, chief witness for the prosecution, to the suicide of P. Flynn, historian of the prosecution.

From the conviction of Abraham Ruef to the disagreement of the jury in Calhoun's first trial there is said to be hardly an important legal action which the cipher messages do not concern. Threats against the life of Calhoun are mingled with cipher communications which appear to relate to the death of Chief of Police Biggy. Jurors in the Calhoun case are freely mentioned.

The key to the cryptograms lies in reading the first letter of each word in the numerous personals. The District Attorney is said to have in his possession all the messages and their translation. He is asked to lay them before the Grand Jury.

LOUIS ADAMS RETURNING HERE

Leaves Arizona with His Young Son, Whom He Is Charged with Kidnapping

TUSCON, Ariz., Feb. 23.—Louis B. Adams, accompanied by his son John, N. W. Murphy, and Nora McLaughlin, left last night for New York with Albert Adams, a New York attorney, who arrived four days ago to confer with his brother relating to charges pending against Adams in San Francisco for the alleged kidnapping of his son John, who is 8 years old.

When Adams was arrested two weeks ago Gov. Sloan refused to honor a requisition by the Governor of California.

An action was recently begun in this county for a division of the real estate left by the late "Al" Adams to his two sons in equal shares. The amount due to Louis B. Adams will approach $300,000. Under the terms of the will this property was tied up to secure a steady income to the two sons.

The action for a division of the property arose out of Adams's domestic difficulties. His wife, who disputes his custody of their children and who instigated his arrest on the charge of kidnapping, claims a half-share in his interest in his father's estate on an alleged prenuptial contract.

PASSENGER AGENTS DINE.

They Meet in Honor of L. F. Vosburgh of the New York Central.

Loren F. Vosburgh, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the New York Central lines, was entertained at dinner last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker by ten of the General Eastern Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines who have their headquarters in this city.

Although the dinner was informal in character, several speakers complimented Mr. Vosburgh on his recent advancement from the post of General Eastern Passenger Agent of the New York Central to the place which he now holds. A. J. Simmons of the Lehigh Valley Railroad acted as toastmaster.

The following passenger agents were present: James Buckley of the Erie Railroad, Colin Studds of the Pennsylvania, James B. Scott of the Baltimore & Ohio system, P. W. Heroy of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, J. L. Smith of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, J. B. Stewart of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, John B. Kurver of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and C. L. Hunter, Chairman of the Eastern Passenger Agents' Committee of the Trunk Line Association.

WANTS TO DIE; SHOOTS LEG.

Youth, Jilted, Aims at His Heart, but His Hand Trembles.

WEST KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 23.—When Tony Signarolli, a Peacedale youth, was jilted by a Westerly girl, he decided that life held no more interest for him. He was seated in a coach on a train bound from New London for Providence to-day when he finally determined to kill himself.

Taking a revolver from his pocket he tried to shoot himself through the heart, but his hand trembled so that the weapon was lowered and when he pulled the trigger the bullet went into his leg. Before he could fire a second shot Deputy Sheriff E. W. Coon of Westerly, who was in the coach, ran up to the boy and knocked the revolver from his hand.

IN HONOR OF EMMA WILLARD.

Former Pupils of Her School Celebrate Her Birthday with a Luncheon.

The Emma Willard Association celebrated the birthday of Emma Willard yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan. A description of the Passion Play at Oberammergau was read and there were stereopticon views. First there was a luncheon, with the usual decorations in pale pink, the Emma Willard color.

The description of the Passion Play was read by Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, acting President in the absence of Mrs. Russell Sage. It was written, she explained, by the pastor of her church after he had seen the play.

The views showed Oberammergau and the surrounding country and the play in detail. Mrs. William O. McDonald was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. There was a large attendance.

1887 Brill Clothes 1910
We begin this morning and shall end on Saturday Night a special sale of Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits at $15
THE SUITS are our 1909-10 Winter suits in season selling from $19 up to $80. Exceptional choosing in plain blacks and blues, grays, blue fancies and choice mixtures.
THE OVERCOATS are those which, in season, ranged from $22 to $80, and yesterday were selling at $17 and $22. Now, all of them—oxfords, blacks and choice colorings—are down to $15, in order to clear them out by Saturday night.
To-day, To morrow and Saturday only
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ALSO GUIMPES AND MIDDY BLOUSES.
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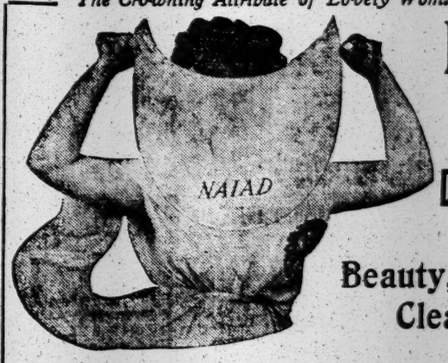

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$28.00 Suits, 30.00 Suits, 32.00 Suits, 35.00 Suits — 17.50 — $28.00 Overcoats, 30.00 Overcoats, 32.00 Overcoats, 35.00 Overcoats
75,000 Pairs of Hose at About Half Price
6 pairs of 25c. @ 35c. Hose, instead of $1.50 and $2.00, 85c
6 pairs of 35c. @ 50c. Hose, instead of $2.00 and $3.00, 1.35
6 pairs of 50c @ 75c. Hose, instead of $3.00 and $4.50, 1.85
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PEARLS, 50% OFF

the original selling price of Frederic's Fishskin Pearls.

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CHURCH CONVERTED INTO LABOR TEMPLE

Presbyterians to Use the Old 14th Street Building for Trades Union Meetings.

LONG A PLACE OF WORSHIP

Minister Will Be a Unionist and Problems of the Working Classes Will Be Discussed.

In an effort to league the cause of Christian fellowship with the organization of trades unions among working people the Presbyterian Church of this city has decided to install a trades unionist minister in a Labor Temple to be established in the old Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, recently vacated on account of the consolidation of its congregation with the Thirteenth Street Church.

The venture is being undertaken as an experiment in a new substitute for institutional efforts on the lower east side, and it is made possible through the fund provided to the church by the will of John S. Kennedy. The sum of $10,000 a year for two years has been taken from this fund as a rental fee for the church building, occupancy to date from April 1.

The Labor Temple will be in charge of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and its first services will be held on Sunday, April 3. A trades unionist advocate will preach on that date a sermon for working people on a theme connected with the principle of collective bargaining, which has come to be the central idea of the unionizing movement.

The building in which the unionist minister will be installed is one of the historic church buildings of the city. When the centre of population was below Twenty-third Street it was a popular place for large religious gatherings. Recently its congregation has dwindled through the shifting of the population until now it is practically isolated. Arlington Hall, in which the labor unions now chiefly congregate, and the office of Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, are only a few blocks away.

"It will be interesting," said an officer of the Home Mission Board yesterday, "to see how well an experiment in this new field of union labor will work for the Church. It is a well recognized fact that labor has been holding aloof from the Church for some years, perhaps feeling that for it the Church was messageless, and possibly because the men mistrusted the forces back of certain members of the ministry.

"In all of our work we intend to keep the idea of Christian spirit uppermost as a unifying force for the unions, and all of our discussions will proceed from that viewpoint. We intend to take a hand in such affairs as the present strike in Philadelphia, to study them, and should such a strike occur here to send forth announcements about it that will make its issues clear above any sophistry on either side.

"Our plans at present are developed to the point where we are ready to announce two series of meetings. One will be held on week days and week nights, which we will aim to make an open forum on labor problems. The meetings will be held at all hours. There will be no special programme, but an expert will be on hand all the time, and when labor leaders and workingmen want to confer the Labor Temple will be at their disposal. The other feature is a Sunday afternoon labor meeting with speakers both on salary and from the ranks of labor, if any such volunteer."

It is the belief of the Presbyterians interested in this departure that they are breaking new denominational ground. At Grace Church, Broadway and Eleventh Street, an outdoor pulpit is being erected by the Episcopalians, following plans made by the late Dr. Huntington, but it is not yet completed. At Ridgefield Park, N. J., there is a little church which has broken away from the Methodists and has turned Socialist, but it has not given itself particularly to trades unionism. In several magazines recently ministers of various denominations have written in defense of the collective bargaining principle of the unions, disallied with the use of the boycott and violence.

LAWYER KILLED BY TRUCK.

C. W. Gulick Stepped Off a Brooklyn Curb Into the Path of the Vehicle.

Charles W. Gulick of 9 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, a retired lawyer, 76 years old, was knocked down and run over by a brewery truck at South Oxford Street and Lafayette Avenue, a block away from his home, yesterday afternoon. He received injuries from which he died two hours later in the Cumberland Street Hospital.

He left his home a few minutes before the accident to visit a friend. He did not hear the truck until it was almost upon him, it is believed.

The truck is owned by Henry Koehler & Co., brewers, Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue, Manhattan. John Casey of 551 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was driving it. He had turned the team, which was going at a fair rate, from South Oxford Street into Lafayette Avenue when Mr. Gulick stepped off the curb at that corner to cross the street. The horses knocked Mr. Gulick down and a front wheel passed over his body before the driver could stop the team.

Mr. Gulick was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was found that he had received a fractured skull and that several bones had been broken. The driver was arrested.

Mr. Gulick was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1850. He practiced his profession in this city for a time and twenty years ago retired. He had no children and leaves a wife.

MT. SINAI HONORS DR. JACOBI.

His 50 Years' Service to the Hospital to be Celebrated with a Dinner.

The associated alumni of Mount Sinai Hospital will celebrate Dr. A. Jacobi's half century of service to the hospital next Saturday evening. A gold medallion bearing the doctor's likeness, executed by Mowbray Clark, will be the gift of the association to the doctor. Two hundred guests will be seated at the dinner. The speakers will be Dr. Martin W. Ware, President of the Alumni Association; Prof. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. John A. Wyeth, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Dr. Charles H. May and Dr. A. G. Gerster, attending surgeons to the hospital, and Philip Goodhart of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Jacobi was graduated from the University of Bonn in 1851 and came to America shortly thereafter as a refugee of the revolutionary movement in Germany in those days. He has been most conspicuously identified with diseases of children, but his activities have been by no means limited to this specialty.

Dr. Jacobi is in his eightieth year. His only child, a daughter, is the wife of George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

TWO VESSELS AGROUND.

Schooner Hits Jersey and Slips Off and Steamer Strikes Channel's Edge.

The four-masted schooner John B. Biemiller, on her way into port yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia, ran ashore on the New Jersey coast near Barnegat. Word of the vessel's grounding reached the life-saving station at Sandy Hook. Life savers were getting ready to go to her when she got free from the shoals, and at 4:30 P. M. she passed Sandy Hook but little the worse for her experience.

The steamer F. J. Luckenbach spent some hours early in the morning aground on the outer edge of Ambrose Channel. She worked free and passed into Quarantine in the early morning. The Luckenbach was not damaged.

"RED" ADAMS'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Makes Small Progress Because of the Objections of His Lawyers.

Charles, or "Red," Adams, who, according to the Government, is really Cameron Bosteter, a notorious confidence man with a long string of aliases, was put on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Hough on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Adams was arrested on Dec. 22 after he had taken at the Broadway Central Hotel three letters addressed to James Thomas Southwick by British citizens who had bitten at a bait held out in what is technically known as the "dead relative" swindle.

Recently new interest was added to the Adams case by the discovery on the part of postal Inspectors and Central Office detectives that the prisoner in all probability has been living in the South Midwood section of Brooklyn under the name of James A. Currie as a respectable business man. The discovery came about through the tracing of a key found on his person to a vault in a certain safe deposit company, which was leased by "Mr. Currie" of Midwood. A photograph of Adams was shown to some of "Currie's" Midwood neighbors, and more than one of them recognised the picture as that of their acquaintance.

The first step in the game, which it is charged Adams operated, was the sending to England of a letter addressed to some person recently deceased, saying that a friend or relative of the writer had struck a rich mine in the West and wanted to make some acknowledgment of a service done years ago. Such letters, received by the heirs of the persons to whom they were addressed, did actually produce as applicants for the promised fortune heirs of John Pearson of London, James Dorrell of Worcester, England, and of Catherine Bickerton, a Scotchwoman. The rest of the scheme, according to the Government, was to tell the heirs that right beside the mine, in which an interest was left to the dead relative was another thus far uncharted, which might be bought for a price much less than its actual worth. Adams is said to have cleared several hundred thousand dollars in getting his victims to subscribe to the purchase of such hypothetical mining property.

When he was arrested Adams pleaded great poverty and assumed a threadbare appearance. But Edward Lauterbach and Charles T. Craig appeared as his counsel, and he was therefore held in $12,000 bail, in default of which he has been in the Tombs awaiting trial. He looked a little less seedy yesterday than on his previous appearance in the Federal Building.

The morning session of the court was taken up in getting a jury, and in the afternoon Assistant United States Attorney Dorr made the opening argument to the jury and then went on with evidence to show that Adams got the three letters addressed to Southwick at the Broadway Central Hotel.

The Government made slow progress, owing to continuel technical objections by counsel for the defense, and up to the time of adjournment had not gone further than the arrest of Adams and the quiz that he was put through at Police Headquarters.

The case will continue to-day.

MRS. STOKES'S WILL APPROVED

Under Agreement of Heirs Court Allows Administration of Estate.

Nearly $1,000,000 of charitable and philanthropic bequests in the will of Caroline Phelps Stokes will be administered according to her desires under an agreement of her heirs-at-law approved yesterday in the Supreme Court by Justice Gerard. The will, which disposed of $1,400,000 worth of property, was admittedly invalid, but the relatives desired to see the wishes of Mrs. Stokes carried out.

The generosity of Anson Phelps Stokes, James Stokes, Thomas Stokes, and W. E. D. Stokes, and Olivia Eggleston Phelps Stokes, and of nephews and nieces, guarantees that the trust funds created for the erection and improvement of tenement houses in the city of New York, the education of negroes in the United States and in Africa, the amelioration of the condition of the North American Indians, and the assistance of needy students in industrial schools will be applied to these purposes.

BANK NOT LIABLE FOR $50,000

Referee Would Dismiss Suit of Clark & Co. Against Bank of New York.

The report of Arthur H. Masten, as referee, recommending the dismissal of the $50,000 suit of members of the firm of La Montagne, Clark & Co. against the Bank of New York, was filed yesterday.

Mr. Masten found that prior to 1892 Edward La Montagne, Jr., Herman Clark, and Wallace B. Smith constituted the firm. In June of that year articles of co-partnership were drawn up by which Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., joined the firm as a general partner, and Elisha M. Fulton, Sr., as special partner. The elder Fulton put in $200,000 cash as his part of $300,000 capitalization, the remainder of which was made up of "good will" and the firm's seat on the Stock Exchange. It appeared that the old firm had overdrawn its account some $50,593, and this was taken out of a $80,000 check signed by one of the old partners.

Referee Masten held that the bank was not required to investigate the authority of the partner to sign the check against the $200,000 deposited by the new member in the firm's name.

WILLCOX SEES GAYNOR.

They Talk of the Exempting of Subway Bonds from the Debt Limit.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, had a long talk with the Mayor again yesterday over the transit situation. Neither of them would go into the details of their conversation, but it was learned that one of the principal topics was the drawing of the enabling act to allow the city to take advantage of the constitutional amendment approved by the people last Fall, providing for the exemption of self-sustaining subway and dock bonds from the operation of the debt limit.

J. Noble Hayes, President of the new Aqueduct Commission, called upon the Mayor and told him that he had in preparation a bill for presentation to the Legislature definitely doing away with the body. When the ousted board signified its intention of fighting the Mayor's action it was decided that the provisions of the charter on the point were rather indefinite, and that it might be better to take the question to the Legislature.

Extra Term for Franchise Cases.

Under a special order of the Appellate Division Justice Joseph Morschauser of Poughkeepsie convened an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday for the purpose of trying franchise tax cases. The calendar contains sixty-two cases and the amount involved is about $800,000.

TO ARREST DOCTOR FOR VAUGHN MURDER

Dr. James R. Hull Charged with Causing Educator's Death by Strychnine.

WAS NO POISON, SAYS WIFE

Charges That Any Strychnine Found In Vaughn's Body Was Put There After Death In Mailoe.

Special to The New York Times.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 23.—A warrant was issued to-night by Justice of the Peace Carrothers for the arrest of Dr. James R. Hull of Monroe City, proprietor of a sanitarium. The warrant charges Dr. Hull with causing the death of Prof. John T. Vaughn by strychnine poison.

Prosecuting Attorney Reiger of Kirksville, at whose request the warrant was issued, says that Sehirff Nolan left for Monroe City at 9:20 o'clock to-night to serve the warrant, and the arrest will probably be made before midnight. Dr. Hull, who is in Monroe City, was notified of the probable issuance of the warrant. He will not resist arrest, Mr. Reiger believes. He has affirmed his innocence and says that he has nothing to fear.

The Special Grand Jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and it is expected that another warrant and arrest will follow. Dr. Hull is expected to appear before the jurors when they convene. He is a man about 50 years old, with gray hair, sandy gray mustache, and brown eyes. He came to Monroe City from Macomb, Ill., about three years ago and bought the sanatarium, then owned by Dr. Ely. He has a wife and two grown children, a son and a daughter, both married.

Mrs. Alma Vaughn, through her brother, Attorney David M. Proctor of Kansas City, in a statement issued to-night at Paris, Mo., charges that if strychnine really has been found in the viscera taken from the body of her husband, Prof. Vaughn, it was placed there after his death by persons who had personal reasons for such an act.

By request of Mrs. Vaughn her brother dictated this statement: "While Mrs. Vaughn had no opportunity to testify concerning the incidents connected with Prof. Vaughn's death before the Grand Jury at Kirksville, which has since finally adjourned with no results, she now is and has been at all times ready and willing to co-operate in any legal and proper way with the parties seeking an investigation into the cause or causes of Prof Vaughn's death.

"Mrs. Vaughn believes, and as the Coroner's jury found by their verdict Feb. 2, that Prof. Vaughn came to his death from natural causes, and not by poison administered either by himself or any one else.

"She believes now, as then, that Prof. Vaughn did not take any strychnine or other poison intentionally.

"She believes now, as she did then, Prof. Vaughn did not at that time take strychnine or any other poison by accident, unless perchance through a mistake of a druggist, and she bases this belief upon the fact that neither strychnine nor any other deadly poison was ever any time kept in or about their home for any purpose.

"She now believes, as she has at all times, and as she will always in the future believe, that no strychnine was actually found, but if found, she believes now and always will believes that it was placed in the viscera subsequently and not prior to Prof. Vaughn's death, at the instance of certain parties who necessarily were and are vitally interested in such a result of the analysis."

Monroe County, Missouri, was settled eighty years ago entirely with emigrants from one section of Kentucky save for a sprinkling of settlers that came a short time later from Culpeper County, Va. In all these eighty years few have moved away, and farms have been held in families generation after generation. Of a population of nearly 25,000 slightly more than 200 persons are foreign born.

Two of the wealthiest families in Missouri are arrayed against each other in the, poison mystery. Mrs. Vaughn is championed by the Proctor family, of which she is a daughter. They live in the east end of the county and are powerful. The Vaughns, in the west end of the county, are determined that some one shall be punished for what they believe to be the murder of the educator. Bankers and farmers are arrayed with them. The feud has spread throughout half of the State, several State officials and former State officials being arrayed as counsel or giving other aid to one side or the other.

DISHWASHING LEFT FOR WIFE.

Husband Had His Bookkeeper to Dinner, Then Took Her for an Outing.

The legal X-ray was turned on the domestic comedy of Henry F. Muller, his wife, Catharine G. Muller, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna Schulte, in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Gerard. Mrs. Muller applied for alimony pending trial of her suit for separation. Her husband is a plumbing contractor and real estate operator of 1,796 Westchester Avenue.

Muller, according to his wife's affidavit, was so angry because his first child, Dorothy, was a girl "that he wouldn't speak to me for three days." Another of her grievances is that "he went out the second night we were married and played cards till 11 o'clock, and has kept it up ever since."

Another of Muller's irritating habits was his pretense at jealousy. He kept telling of hearing that she was "gallivanting around with another man." At a birthday party she arranged when Dorothy was 3 years old, in 1908, he appeared with a letter, which he said he had received, telling him of alleged flirtations and signed in big letters "Wake Up." He confessed later that he had written the letter himself, his wife said.

Her little boy Henry, aged 3, she says, defended her when Muller attempted to strike her in one of their quarrels. The little fellow took a poker in his hand, she says, and drove his father away. In reply to Muller's allegations that he is suffering from nervous prostration due to worry, she says:

"He is big and fat and strong. One look will suffice the court on that point. The only thing that worries him is that he has tried to get money from my mother and can't."

Muller, she says, used to bring home Agnes Clay, his bookkeeper, to dinner. After dinner he would leave his wife to wash the dishes while he took Miss Clay on an outing to Clason Point. Muller, she alleges, paid for Miss Clay's instruction in stenography, and on one of her birthdays gave her a $5 gold piece, a silk umbrella with a silver handle, and a sewing machine. When he went fishing Miss Clay got the catch, Mrs. Muller says.

Muller, in his answer, says his wife has a bad temper and that he is suing his mother-in-law for alienating the affections of his wife and children. The children have been taken to the grandmother's, he says, and now call him "Chester papa"—short for "Westchester papa"—instead of an unadorned parental title. He says he is "health poor and property poor."

Subject: Sale of Trousers

There's nothing so helpful to that "step-lively-elastic-walk" as a new pair of trousers.

We've just reduced—all that were $4, all that were $5 and most that were $6—to $3.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON

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1868 (Established 42 Years) 1910

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Women's Chamois Skin Gloves

The Largest Retail Purchase of Chamois Skin Gloves Ever Made in the United States.

Both Buildings—First Floor

24000 Pairs on Sale All This Week As Follows:

at 69c instead of $1
1-clasp, white, cream and natural.

at 69c instead of $1
2-button, white, cream and natural.

at 95c instead of $1.49
8-button Mousquetaire, white, cream and natural.

at $1.10 instead of $1.79
12-button Mousquetaire, white, cream and natural.

at $1.39 instead of $2.25
16-button Mousquetaire, white, cream and natural.

The fact that every pair of gloves comes from the French manufacturer direct, and that he has stamped his name in every pair, guarantees that they are perfect in every way.

Mail Orders Filled.

We shall be glad to fill mail orders, if you will send the size and the color and the style.

We Give and Redeem Surety Stamps.

Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St. **O'NEILL-ADAMS Co** Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St.

CAMPBELL'S SOUPS help to bring living-cost down where it ought to be.

And look at their appetizing variety. Hearty meat soups—strong and concentrated and with plenty of meat in them; delicious Chicken Soup—made from the choicest and finest poultry; savory Vegetable Soup—delicate clear dinner-soups; dainty Lenten soups; and last but not least

Campbell's Tomato Soup

This is indeed, the king of all soups. It is rich, pure and delicious. It has the smacking fresh spicy flavor that creates an appetite; and the nourishing wholesomeness that satisfies it. Try any of Campbell's Soups on your table and judge for yourself if we praise them too highly.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch!
I hardly can keep still.
I smell that *Campbell's Soup* so rich
And long to eat my fill.

21 kinds 10c a can

Consommé	Tomato	Clam Chowder
Pea	Vegetable	Clam Bouillon
Bouillon	Ox Tail	Mutton Broth
Printanier	Mock Turtle	Celery
Pepper Pot	Mulligatawny	Beef
Chicken	Tomato Okra	Julienne
Vermicelli-Tomato	Chicken Gumbo, (Okra)	Asparagus

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

Will gladly send you Campbell's Menu Book—free—if you'll write for it.

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TALKS ON TEETH

BY

G. GORDON MARTIN, Inc.

Every Sunday we have been preaching the gospel of Martinolar Dentistry in these columns, but to-day we are giving over our space to an unsolicited letter written to us by Mr. John B. Coles, and ask you to read every word of it:

Telephone, 3789—Cortlandt.
JOHN B. COLES, President.
N. Y. SILICATE BOOK SLATE CO.,
20-22-24 VESEY ST.,
New York, 2-3-10.

G. Gordon Martin, Inc.,
320 Fifth Ave., City.

Gentlemen: If any of your patrons are in doubt about the Martinolar Method of Dentistry, refer them to me. I will show them the beautiful piece of work you performed on my teeth. I was not only surprised when you got through, but delighted. Two years ago my teeth commenced to get loose and come out. Last October I only had four teeth in the back, two in the lower and two in the upper. I could not eat solid food; I did not take any comfort in my meals. My lower jaw also protruded so much that my upper jaw extended to the bottom of the lower jaw. This was quite a drawback to my personal appearance; I looked old and wrinkled. It was at this time I commenced to realize the importance of having my teeth attended to by a first-class dentist. I wrote to the G. Gordon Martin Co. for information regarding their work. They answered my letter October 19th, 1909. Come and see me now and examine the handsomest set of teeth you ever saw. My friends state I look much younger, not a wrinkle in my face, and the lower jaw is now even with the upper one. I can eat everything better than I ever did in my life. I defy any one to detect them from my natural teeth. You can use the above any way you wish. Publish it broadcast and let everybody know about the Martinolar Method. If they don't believe me let them come to my office and examine for themselves. Wishing you every success, yours very truly,

JOHN B. COLES, President.

Briefly the Martinolar Method is this: If you have two or more teeth in either jaw, whether tight or loose, we will supply all that have been lost, and they will look and act as your natural teeth did or should have done at their best.

We invite you to call at our office for a free examination and let us explain what we can do for you.

If you cannot call now, send for our book, "Martinolar Dentistry." It is sent free on request, and the reading of it brings us patients from everywhere.

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ENGLISH GLOVES $1.50

Mayler's COCOA

To know that our Cocoa is the best in the world means to buy a can at your grocer's and try it.

Builds up your system.

PUREST & BEST IN THE WORLD

TWO BILLS TO SAVE ALASKA COAL LANDS

Beveridge Moves in Senate to Reserve All Such Lands and Permit Leasing Only.

SAYS VALUE IS $2,000,000,000

Quotes Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate Agents to Show Corporations Are Getting Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—With the Alaska bill definitely dead, Senator Beveridge to-day introduced two bills for the protection of natural resources in the district. One withdraws all the public coal lands in Alaska from entry and the other provides that these lands shall be leased but not sold to exploiters. Mr. Beveridge asked that the bills be referred to his Committee on Territories, but Senator Nelson insisted that they be referred to his Committee on Public Lands, and that reference was finally made.

Mr. Beveridge's bills, which are the most sweeping yet introduced in the interest of conservation, do not apply to the sale of the surface of the land. Patents may issue as to the surface to settlers who wish to engage in agriculture, but none of these patents shall impair the Government's right to lease the same sites for mining purposes. To persons wishing to mine coal or related mineral products no lease shall issue for a period longer than thirty years, nor to any one person for a tract larger than 560 acres. The leases cannot be assigned or otherwise disposed of by the lessee without the express consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Fate of Previous Bill.

The Alaska bill, providing some form of legislative government for the peninsula, was offered to Mr. Beveridge as an Administration measure. It soon became apparent, however, that the bill was bad, that it was "uninsurrectionary," and that it would be bitterly opposed by most of the progressives on the floor of the Senate. In the two bills of his own, which Mr. Beveridge introduced to-day he is trying to obscure the error of the local Government bill, which will not be heard of again this session.

In introducing his bills Mr. Beveridge explained the enormous wealth of the great Northwestern district. He said that previous estimates in his opinion were too small, and that $2,000,000,000 was not too heavy a valuation to put upon the coal lands in Alaska. The area of these lands, he said, is 12,667 square miles. He referred to the testimony of the representatives of the Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate presented last week to his committee, and said that it contained startling information as to the rapidity with which the public domain in Alaska is being absorbed by corporations.

The syndicate's representatives, it will be recalled, admitted to the committee that the syndicate held an option on all the Cunningham coal claims now being investigated by the joint committee on the Glavis charges. This admission, though technically a voluntary utterance on the part of the syndicate, came in reality following disclosures by Mr. Glavis that made its connection with the Cunningham group of claims almost certain.

Syndicate Agents Active.

Mr. Birch and Mr. Steele, who are speaking for the syndicate, are making every effort to counteract the testimony that is coming out about the condition of affairs in Alaska. It was announced to-day that they have asked the Glavis committee for a hearing, and they may take the stand on Friday or Saturday. It is believed that one reason why they are so anxious to get their side of the case before the public is that a magazine is already advertising an article on John Hays Hammond purporting to connect him with interests in Alaska.

An interesting feature of the conservation tangle and the Pinchot-Ballinger row is that Mr. Pinchot is said to have got hold of and presented to the committee a letter from Secretary Ballinger to an editor in Oklahoma, in which the editor was urged to go after Pinchot and the Forestry Service as much as possible. The interest in this disclosure lies chiefly in the fact that the principal charges against Mr. Pinchot were that he had stirred up the press of the country against Mr. Ballinger. The committee is expected to ask Mr. Ballinger for his letterpress files.

THAW HAS ONLY $30,243.

Hearing of Application to Have Him Removed from Matteawan Adjourned.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—The first and partial account of Roger O'Mara, trustee of the estate of Henry Kendall Thaw, bankrupt, was filed in the office of William R. Blair, referee in bankruptcy, to-day.

The trustee charges himself with cash received from the Union National Bank of Pittsburg, $33,503.78, and cash from the executors of the bankrupt's father, $3,500, making the value of Thaw's estate amount to $37,003.78.

The total credits are $6,760.27, which leaves a balance for distribution of $30,243.51. A meeting of the creditors will be held March 8, when a distribution of the balance will be made.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The hearing on the application of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, to have him transferred to some other institution came before Referee William Von Amee to-day, and was adjourned for one week. The postponement of the hearing was opposed by Thaw's attorneys, Charles Morschauser of Poughkeepsie and Judge Seeger of Orange County, but Franklin Kennedy, the Assistant Attorney General, insisted upon a stay, and it was agreed to have an argument on the stay next Saturday.

Thaw has been in charge of the hospital library until a few days ago, when he was again placed in a ward.

TO AID A MILK DISPENSARY.

An Opera Matinee Concert Planned at the Belasco Theatre.

An opera matinée concert for the benefit of the Morningside Milk Dispensary will be given in the Belasco Theatre at 3 o'clock on Thursday, March 3. Among those giving their services are Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Bella Alten, and Mme. Rita Fornia of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Alma Webster Powell, Beatrice Bowman, Marguerite C. Dunlap, and Messrs. Griffith Hughes, Howard Jones, Barrick Von Norden, and Frederick Gunther. Otto L. Fisher, the pianist, and Jan Munkascy, the violinist, will also take part.

The Morningside Milk Dispensary is the only place north of 100th Street, on the west side, where the babies of the very poor are supplied with modified and pasteurized milk. Last Summer the dispensary cared for an average of 117 babies a day. This Winter the demand for milk has been greater than it was possible for the dispensary to supply. No milk is given away except in cases of destitution, and all mothers who can pay not less than 2 cents a day. The proceeds of the concert are given for the purpose of getting funds to meet fully the demands on the dispensary. Mr. Belasco has lent the theatre for the purpose.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Miss Mary Garden, Mme. Homer, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Belle De Rivera, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. John Cozzens, Sr., and Mrs. L. F. Braine.

SMALL CRITICS AT A CONCERT.

Lilly Indorses the Voices at the Settlement as Cultivated.

It was embarrassment of riches that troubled the small folk who swarmed to the bazaar of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street yesterday. On the top floor there was a ventriloquist and magician for 5 cents; below it was the bazaar itself, but as most of the children had already gained admission there by doing errands, what was the use of paying real money for that? Then down on the first floor there was a concert. People who came from uptown in automobiles, which stood noisily outside the door, needed a green ticket to get in to that, but they let the children have the rear seats for nothing. All things being duly considered, most of the children chose the concert.

The bazaar, in all its departments, is to decide whether the University Settlement shall have a country home or not. The University Settlement was one of the pioneers in its field, having been organized by Columbia University. Its four-story, gray stone building is in marked contrast to the settlements which have only old houses made over. But with all its fine equipment the University Settlement has never had a real country home such as several of its neighbors have.

This year Mrs. John R. MacArthur has offered to give them one large enough to accommodate 500 "fresh air people" on a big farm near Montclair, N. J., if the Settlement can raise the cost of maintenance. This is the reason the Clover Leafs, the Lyric Guild, the Rosebuds, the Helping Hands, the McKinleys, and all the other 100-odd clubs which meet at 184 Eldridge Street have been making dust-clothes and doing fancy work.

Up at the front of the concert hall sat yesterday some of those who have supported the Settlement work, among them Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mrs. Henri Wertheim, Mrs. Gustav Wertheim, Mrs. Russel Houghton, the Baroness de Knoop, and Mrs. James B. Reynolds. In the rear sat the children of the neighborhood, presided over by three ushers, Harry, Morris, and Samuel, who had the task of maintaining order. The monitors were not so very much larger than their charges, but they were adorned with white and purple badges. There was a policeman stationed outside, but they did not have to call upon him once when they said, "Out you go."

While they were waiting for the concert to begin critics' row in the rear seats was discussing Shakespeare. They had seen "The Taming of the Shrew" and "As You Like It," and in fact, almost all the regular Shakespearean repertory, and were discussing the relative merits of the different plays. Lillie was critic in chief, and she stood out for "The Merchant of Venice" as far superior to anything else she had seen, with faint waverings in the direction of "Julius Caesar."

When the first bars of the music sounded the class in the drama was hushed, and critics' row leaned forward to listen to the performers, also from uptown. They were Miss Edith Chapman Gould, Miss Ellen Learned, Hugh Allen, George Barère, the flutist, and Miss Vida Sutton of The New Theatre, who read ballads. During the first selection Angelina, who is only 5, contrived to wriggle around so that her seat closed up with her inside, like a folding bed. She was rescued by the ushers.

At the end of the singing Lillie was leaning far forward, her head resting on her hands, her gray eyes very intense.

"Oh, say, those voices are cultivated," she sighed.

Two little girls behind her giggled that the girl in the vaudeville near by could do lots better. Lillie's gray eyes blazed. She motioned the ushers.

"Say, those kids back there don't know good music when they hear it," she said. "Put 'em out and leave room for folks that does."

And out forthwith went the two.

Not only the girls were critical. A newsboy cast a scornful eye at some of the carriage folk in front.

"Gee, if that's the way you have to look to be millionaires, I guess I'll keep my own job," he said.

Upstairs, in the bazaar itself, were the evidences of popular devotion. Two large rooms were filled, the counters almost entirely supplied by club members. The girls' clubs made all their contributions, including even cigars and the regulation commercial neckties.

There was a booth loaded with fancy boxes sent by settlement girls now in the novelty class at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls. Perhaps the most remarkable table of all was that of the Rosebuds. The Rosebuds are little girls, about 10 or 11 years old, and their contribution was knitting work. There were baby jackets, shawls, sweaters, and so on, all done by these little girls in a way which would do credit to their much older sisters. The bazaar is in charge of the Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement.

Quite a large number of those present came in hopes of seeing Miss Ethel Barrymore, who was to have assisted Mrs. Speyer at the tea table. Owing, however, to a cold, Miss Barrymore was unable to be there. The settlement girls still have hopes for to-morrow afternoon, but as Miss Barrymore will not play again until Friday evening they are probably doomed to disappointment.

Tammany Leader Williams Indicted.

An indictment charging conspiracy was handed down yesterday against Roswell D. Williams, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and five other men. They are Philip Donohue of 791 Amsterdam Avenue, Peter J. Galligan of 20 West 104th Street, Thomas J. O'Rourke of 729 Amsterdam Avenue, Robert Quinn of 781 Columbus Avenue, and John Bingham of 121 West Ninety-seventh Street. Clark L. Jordan, their counsel, was notified to surrender the indicted men before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. Action on indictments found against some of them for ballot box stuffing at the September primaries was halted in January by the many difficulties that beset the prosecution.

James B. Regan to Tour Pacific Coast.

James B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker will start on Friday on a tour of the Pacific Coast, with his wife and daughter and a party of friends, including Dr. Joseph Dunn, his family physician; Charles A. Cullen, Mrs. James H. Stack, and Theodore Snedeker. Mr. Regan has chartered a private car for the trip. He expects to return here on March 24. While in California he will visit Luther Burbank and several of the large fruit growers in that State, with whom he expects to place orders for next season's supplies.

The Panama Canal

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THE DAVENTRYS AT HACKETT THEATRE

But Crude Play, Unkindly Attributed to Wilde, Does Not Promise to Remain There Long.

SOME VERY NAUGHTY ACTING

Miss Nina Herbert Provides Notable Exception in Cast Which Makes a Poor Play Seem Worse.

MR. AND MRS. DAVENTRY, a play in four acts. Hackett Theatre.

Lady Hallingdon	Nina Herbert
Mrs. Willie Powell	Grace Barker
Mr. Ashurst	Edwin August
Butler at Wadham	Henry Day
Mrs. Daventry	Miss Crawley
Mr. Daventry	Arthur Maude
Mrs. Buxton	Kate McLaurin
Lady Langham	Mabel Cameron
Sir George Langham	George Riddell
Keene	Eric Jewitt
Fellce	Kate McLaurin

It was adding insult to injury to credit Oscar Wilde with the authorship of the crude and blatant play produced at the Hackett Theatre last night; and especially since the matter of its origin was pretty thoroughly thrashed out in London at the time that Mrs. Campbell first produced it. Then it was credited to Frank Harris. "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry"—or "The Daventrics," as it was originally called—could not be considered a good play under any conditions; as seen last night, with a cast of people who were often worse than amateurs, it frequently created laughter when, by the intent of playwright and actors, the audience should have been in tears.

Two acts, happily brief, lead to a situation in which the luckless Mrs. Daventry, already conscious of the worthlessness of her husband, sees him making violent love to another woman. The latter—a blonde person—is somewhat intolerant of his advances, until he remarks "I've got the money," the reference being to a sum of two thousand pounds, just borrowed from a young man who has been his wife's friend from childhood. This happens in Mrs. Daventry's boudoir, where she, hidden behind a screen, must be tortured by her husband's passionate advances to the blonde.

A moment later the siren's husband knocks and demands admittance on threat of breaking the door down. He is allowed to enter by Mrs. Daventry, who has suddenly disclosed herself to the guilty couple, and who, incidentally, is now able to avert the husband's worse suspicions. Then Mrs. Daventry, after a gift of some red, red roses, agrees to accompany her "childhood's friend" to Nice, where her husband follows and insists upon a duel. "I will surely kill him," he hisses in his wife's ear, after he has vainly endeavored to get her to return to him, whereupon she shrieks out, "Then you will be the murderer of the father of my child," and promptly collapses. Whereupon the husband beats a hasty retreat, a shot is heard, and the consoling friend rushes in crying, "My God, he has killed himself." After which he and the lady fall esctatically into each other's arms.

A note on the programme conveys the information that "the English law governing divorce is unfair to women; that a wife can't obtain a divorce unless she has two grounds, infidelity and non-support, while the husband only needs name one, desertion or infidelity."

Presumably, then, the play is to be regarded as one of highly moral import, though it does not appear that the English law has been amended in consequence of it. This may show either that the lawmakers are exceedingly thick-skinned persons or that the author has not quite made the application so impressive as to create a general desire for reform. And most people who saw the play last night will probably incline to the latter opinion.

In addition to the general incompetence of actors who would not have been better under any conditions there were evidences of insufficient rehearsals, what little comedy there was being supplied by lights that refused to work at the proper times and then suddenly flared up as if by magic, at moments when they were the least expected.

Miss Constance Crawley, an actress of some method, mostly misapplied and leading to a continued suggestion of neurosis and emotional exaggeration, appeared as Mrs. Daventry, wearing a coiffure and the clinging draperies suggestive of Mrs. Campbell, but not otherwise resembling that actress. She is not without a certain amount of authority and repose, as well as ability to express effectively a pressing sense of misery and a flare-up of excitement, but her general effort is monotonous.

Arthur Maude, as Daventry, played with a sort of bulldog ferocity and not the slightest suggestion of distinction, while Edwin August, as the friend of the lady's youth, was quite as wooden as it is possible for an actor to be. Several minor rôles were badly done, also, but Mabel Cameron and Grace Barker came through fairly well. The best performance of the evening was provided by Nina Herbert, an actress of fine manner and appearance, whose presence on Broadway should be more permanent. In fact, she was about the only person in the cast worth taking very seriously. She acted with much charm, bringing wight and interest to a rôle comparatively slight in itself, but remembered for what she made it appear through the grace, ease, and variety of her acting.

New Theatre for 145th Street.

Thomas W. Lamb, an architect, filed yesterday plans for a new three-story theatre to be built for Henry Morgenthau, the realty operator, on the south side of 145th Street, just east of Eighth Avenue, on part of the big plot formerly covered by the car storage trestle work of the Manhattan Railway Company. The new theatre will be of ornamental brick trimmed with limestone, having a frontage of 55 feet and depth of 89.11 feet, and a façade finished with a tall central bay with mullion windows, flanked by two smaller bays and crowned by an arched parapet carrying a flagstaff. The building will have a balcony and a gallery and is to cost $60,000.

Negro Women Form a Suffrage Club.

Some of the colored men and women who attended the suffrage meeting of a few Sundays ago met at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and completed the organization of the colored suffrage club proposed at that meeting. Mrs. H. F. Mitchell was elected Secretary and Miss Clara Price Treasurer. This will be a branch of the Equal Franchise Association, of which Mrs. Belmont is President.

Hornblower Defending Negro.

William B. Hornblower appeared in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday as counsel for John Washington, a negro, indicted for murder in the first degree. Last September Judge Malone assigned Samuel Untermyer, De Lancey Nicoll, and Mr. Hornblower to the defense of three murder cases. Mr. Untermyer fought his case and won an acquittal for Augusta Crisanti, a woman who stabbed her husband. Mr. Nicoll's client pleaded guilty to manslaughter. It is charged against Washington that on Aug. 20 last he shot and killed Giovanni Chieca, a barkeeper, at 251 West Sixty-first Street. Four jurors were selected yesterday.

J. J. Rooney to Talk on Currency.

John Jerome Rooney will address the National League for the Civic Education of Women this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 222 Madison Avenue on the currency question.

MARY GARDEN ILL.

Unable to Sing Louise at the Manhattan Last Night.

Louise	Mlle. Alice Baron
Julien	M. Dalmores
Mother of Louise	Mme. Doria
Father of Louise	M. Gilibert
Irma	Mme. Walter-Villa
A Rag Picker	M. Nicolay
Camille	Mlle. Vicarino
Gertrude	Miss Alice Gentle
Susanne	Mlle. Taty-Lango
King of the Fools	M. Venturini
Elise / A Street Sweeper	Mlle. Severina
A Street Arab / An Apprentice	Mlle. Dumesnil
Blanche	Mlle. Desmond
A Milkwoman	Miss Alice Gentle
An Old Clothes Man	M. Daddi
Musical Director	M. Henriques de la Fuente.

Charpentier's "Louise," the dramatization of the conflict between the bourgeois and the Bohemian instincts, was one of the works which served to display the talents of Miss Mary Garden during her first season at the Manhattan Opera House. It was also one of the first of the operas which Mr. Hammerstein brought over from Paris, the later series of which has given to his theatre the title to being a French opera house. Since the production of "Louise" here two years ago it has been given many times, and always, until the preliminary season of opera which Mr. Hammerstein gave in the Fall, with Miss Mary Garden in the title part. Last evening the opera was introduced for the first time during the Winter season.

Miss Garden had been announced to appear as Louise, but during the day she developed a case of tonsilitis, which made it impossible for her to sing. Therefore, Miss Baron, who had sung the part during the preliminary season, was selected to take her place. Miss Baron's impersonation of Louise is generally praiseworthy, from the point of view of sincerity, at least. Unfortunately, however, this singer does not in appearance suggest Louise, and, as much of the success of the various scenes of this story of life in Montmartre depend upon their realistic presentation for their success just so much is Miss Baron's presence disturbing.

Mr. Gilibert's portrait of the father is one of the most admired pictures in the current operatic gallery, not only because of its truthful delineation of the Parisian workingman, but also because of its human and more universal qualities. Mr. Gilibert's singing of the part as well as his acting of it is to be highly commended.

Julien has always been a part in which Mr. Dalmores is quite at home. He has sung with more fervor at times than he did last evening.

Mme. Doria as the mother is rather more vixenish than is necessary. There are many minor parts in "Louise" which tax the energies of an opera company. Last evening several of these were in new hands. The most important of them were sung by Mme. Walter-Villa, who appeared as Irma; Mr. Nicolay as the rag picker, Mlle. Vicarino as Camille, Miss Alice Gentle as Gertrude, Mlle. Taty-Lango as Susanne, Mlle. Dumesnil as the street arab and the apprentice, and Mr. Venturini as the King of Fools. Mr. de la Fuente conducted. The performance as a whole seemed to please the large audience.

WILDE'S AUTHORSHIP DENIED.

Play Broker, Representing Frank Harris, Says He Wrote "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry."

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the play broker, stated yesterday that the play "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry," produced at the Hackett Theatre last night is by Frank Harris, whom she represents as agent, and not by Oscar Wilde, whose name appeared on the programme and in the advance announcements.

The play was done in England about eight years ago by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. According to Mrs. Campbell's representative, the name of Frank Harris appeared then as the author. It was said at the time that the scenario of a part of the play had been prepared by Oscar Wilde while he was still in prison in England, and that on his release he sold the uncompleted manuscript to Mr. Harris, an English newspaper man, who finished the play. The original idea, with a rough scenario, was said to have been furnished Wilde by a prominent English actor.

When the play, under the title of "Justification," was tried out in Canada by Constance Crawley a few weeks ago Mr. Harris's name was used as author.

SHAW'S NEW PLAY ALL TALK.

"Debate in One Sitting" Is Incoherent —Revenge on the Critics?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Shaw's play, "A Debate in One Sitting," written in revenge on the critics who denounced talkiness in his "Getting Married," was produced to-night at Frohman's Repertory Theatre. The author's revenge was complete. It is the most incoherent, irrelevant thing Shaw has ever written. It is not a play, but a series of conversations of arrant nonsense.

It was always talk, talk, except when Lena Ashwell, portraying a caricature of Hedda Gabler, made her entrance in an aeroplane.

New Vaudeville Theatre in Bushwick.

Another big theatre is to be built in the Bushwick district of Brooklyn. It is to be built at De Kalb and Central Avenues, and will be devoted to vaudeville. The William Morris attractions will be presented. Charles Reinhardt and Louis Beers are backing the project. Mr. Reinhardt is one of the owners of the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, and, with Mr. Beers, built the Fulton Theatre, that borough. The new house will have a seating capacity of 3,000. This theatre is the fifth to be constructed or projected in the Bushwick district within a year. Percy G. Williams recently announced that he was to build a vaudeville house in Howard Avenue, which will also have a seating capacity of 3,000.

Senator Tillman Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina continued his favorable progress to-day, and, barring complications, it is believed his recovery is assured. He spent a good night, and his condition this morning showed evidence of the gradual abatement of the paralysis and aphasia. After Dr. Pickford visited the Senator this morning he announced that the patient's condition was so favorable that he would issue no bulletin.

BOOM LONG ISLAND AT REALTY DINNER

No Limit to Land Values, Says President Paris, If Transit Is Improved.

WOODRUFF TURNS CRITIC

Wants Utilities Board to Explain Queensboro Bridge Line Delay and Long Island Roads' Franchises.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Long Island Real Estate Exchange and their friends heard Timothy L. Woodruff whack the Long Island Railroad's unoperated franchises, and A. B. Carrington of the Manhattan Mortgage Company criticise the Dana Mechanics' Lien act in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night.

It was the Exchange's fourth annual dinner. President John W. Paris presided, and former President Lewis H. Pounds received a silver loving cup. D. M. McLaughlin reading the presentation speech. President Paris in outlining a plan to broaden the scope, influence, and membership of the exchange, said:

"We are going to broaden the Exchange's membership until it includes all the elements which assist Long Island real estate improvement. We shall ask financial men to join—as, for example, the officers of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Title Insurance Company, civil engineers, architects, landscape gardeners, and railroad and rapid transit men. New York is constantly growing, and 75 per cent. of the increase is flocking to Long Island for its homes. If we can increase the population of Brooklyn and Queens a million and a half during the next few years there's no telling where real estate values will soar to."

Then he introduced ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, referring to him as "the President of the Jamaica Estates and the President of the Garden City Estates." Mr. Woodruff raised a laugh by saying that in the last few days the Democratic Party seemed to be taking up the whole stage, and to be playing the part of the Ghost in "Hamlet."

"I understood that Fingy Conners had gone up to Albany to-day," said Mr. Woodruff. "But since I saw Joseph P. Day here this evening I looked everywhere for Fingy.

"Speaking more seriously, I want to say that I wish that some member of the Public Service Commission or the Board of Estimate were here. I want to ask them some questions about the Queensboro Bridge. When I think of the Queensboro Bridge I immediately say that there is certainly something rotten in the State of Denmark. Then there's the Steinway Tunnel. It's ready for operation to the heart of Manhattan. Yet, over two years after its completion, it remains idle, although it has increased the valuation of property along its line.

"I want to say, too, that the Long Island Railroad should not be allowed to continue to control franchises unless it operates them. I refer to the old A. T. Stewart railway line franchise to Garden City. The Public Service Commission should serve notice on the railroad and give it so much time to put all the branch lines for which it holds franchises into active operation. This will relieve congestion in Manhattan. If the doing of anything like this is among your projected purposes I'll join with you any time."

Mr. Carrington of the Manhattan Trust Company had been chosen as one of the speakers because, in the words of President Paris, "he's one of the men who decide as to whether or not Long Island real estate is a good investment for Manhattan financial institutions to put their money in."

"I want to warn you Long Island real estate men about the Dana act, which is now under consideration up at Albany," said Mr. Carrington. Mr. Carrington went on to explain that under one of the terms of this proposed new mechanic's lien and building loan law the man who lends money on mortgage to build a house has a lien only to the extent of the value of the land on which it is built, while the mechanic or other creditor is allowed to tie up the entire building project by obtaining a lien on the costly building which is being erected on the land.

"If this Dana act goes through, I prophesy that all building operations in Long Island conducted under the building loan system will stop," said Mr. Carrington. "I have consulted many able financiers and real estate men regarding it, and all agree with me that if this new law goes through no sane business man will make any building loans under it. If this law passes, building work on Long Island will be cut two-thirds. You real estate men must defeat it by influencing your Assemblymen and Gov. Hughes, and your guest here, Mr. Woodruff, to defeat it."

Tenement House Commissioner Murphy congratulated the real estate men on their remarkable "imagination," which in circulars and advertisements made all sorts of beautiful shrubbery grow in "Blooming Grove," where in reality no groves ever bloomed. He described his efforts to get the city to build its subways on the local assessment plan, just as trunk sewer lines can be built under the charter.

"The Subways are the only way to relieve the tenement house congestion with its terrible attendant evils," said Commissioner Murphy. "The other day I went into a tenement flat in Avenue D—five rooms and a bath—in which lived a man and wife, their children, and four boarders. There were boards across the bathtub and a pile of mattresses in the corners. The rent, of course, was exorbitant, and the family had to make it up by taking too many boarders. I told them they were the victims of an inexorable moral law, of which the only cure was adequate rapid transit."

John N. Booth, Borough President Gresser's secretary; H. S. McKnight, A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager of the Long Island Railroad, and W. O. Wood, Vice President of the New York & Queens County Railroad, were the other speakers. Among those present were O. B. Ackerly, S. J. Bloomingdale, Walter I. Browne, Harry Colyer, Harry A. Currie, F. J. Davidson, Joseph P. Day, H. P. Engelhardt, Alfred J. Eno, Grant Farquahar, Joseph Fox, R. J. Francis, J. Gilmartin, Ernestus Gulick, George F. Haight, Lawrence B. Halleran, Reed Haviland, J. C. Hennesey, Paul H. Irwin, H. P. Johnson, Jr., Martin Joseph, J. W. Kennedy, W. W. Knowles, E. A. L'Ecluse, G. H. Lester, R. L. Lowe, M. Morgenthau, George T. Nichols, Fred Noble, Eugene O'Connell, E. E. Patterson, A. S. Williams, and Stephen Yates.

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TROOPS IN LHASA; DALAI LAMA FLEES

Tibetan Pope Takes Refuge in India from Sacrilege of Chinese Force.

HIS CIVIL SWAY IS ENDED

China Determined to Assert Her Control—Lama Left Capital Before When English Invaded It.

CALCUTTA, British India, Feb. 23.—Chinese troops entered Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, to-day, and the residence of the Dalai Lama, supreme head of the Lamaist hierarchy. At the approach of the troops the Lama fled, with several of his Ministers, into India.

Serious trouble has been anticipated owing to the action of the small Chinese army which, marching from Sze-chuen, China, subdued Eastern Tibet, levying contributions on the Lama's people and showing no respect for the monasteries. The Tibetans, resenting the desecration of their holy places, petitioned the Chinese Foreign Board, praying that the Emperor of China interfere in the interests of the Buddhists. The petition was disregarded, as the Chinese propose to make the administration of the country purely Chinese. The Dalai Lama appealed to Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, but he refused to intervene.

When the Chinese troops were reported as moving from the Province of Khan, ostensibly to strengthen the garrison at Lhasa, the Lama hastily quitted the capital and proceeded toward Darjiling.

Tibetan envoys now here state that 2,000 Chinese sacked the monasteries and killed many Lamas in Eastern Tibet. They have sent a cablegram to the Chinese Emperor begging him to take measures to prevent a repetition of this, but have received no reply. They will now call the Indian Government's attention to the intrusion of the Chinese, and hope that India will request China to cease her oppression.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The flight from Lhasa of the Dalai Lama will cause no surprise to close observers of the Chinese attitude toward the Tibetan Pope when he was in Peking. It became evident at that time that the Chinese Government had no intention of permitting him to resume his sway at Lhasa, so far as civil power was concerned, and attempts were made even to bar his passage during his return home.

Following up its policy of "China for the Chinese," the Government determined to make more effective its control over the land of the Lamas. A campaign to this end has been pushed in the border provinces for the last two years, and now China has sent an army of 25,000 anti-Buddhist troops into the capital of Tibet. This army, which was dispatched from Sze-chuen, has been drilled by Japanese officers and is completely equipped with mountain and machine guns of German and Japanese patterns, and wireless apparatus. In the earlier stages of the movement the Chinese met with severe reverses on the frontier, where they were ambushed by the tribesmen. On one occasion 400 of their troops were killed and a number of their guns were captured.

It is reported that the Chinese policy is to reduce the number of Lamas in each monastery from 5,000 to about 100, inducing all but the few retained to marry and settle throughout the country. The Government is also trying to attract Chinese immigrants to take up grants of land in Tibet by furnishing the funds necessary for the purchase of seeds and farming outfits, no interest on the loans being exacted for five years.

The fear is expressed in some quarters that the trained troops employed in Tibet, who are largely anti-dynastic, may assume an attitude hostile to the Peking régime.

Once before the Dalai Lama left the capital of Tibet. This was in the Spring of 1904, after Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband of the British Army had led a British column over the mountain passes of the Himalayas and fought his way into the holy city of Lhasa. In the eyes of all true Buddhists this was a desecration, and in protest the Dalai Lama became a wanderer over Northern China. He was accompanied by a great retinue and proved to be a most unwelcome guest at most of the places where he chose to stop, as side from the political character of his itinerary it cost his hosts some $5,000 a day to entertain him.

On Sept. 28, 1908, he arrived at Peking, where he was received with a great show of courtesy, but at the same time was urged by the Chinese Government to return to his home and worshippers with all dispatch. A few months later the Dalai Lama's caravan, which was composed officially of 414 persons, 200 horses, 580 camels, and 80 tents, moved homeward.

The Dalai Lama is 34 years old and the thirteenth ruler of the faith. His personality is shrouded in mystery, and not even his family name is known. During his absence from the palace the Tashi Lama rules in his stead. He was the first Dalai Lama to leave the region of Lhasa. There are three Grand Lamas in the hierarchy ruling Tibet and Mongolia and the church in Manchuria and China.

CHARLESWORTHS SENTENCED.

Mother and Daughter Collapse When Condemned to Imprisonment.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Derby Assize Court to-day Violet Gordon Charlesworth and her mother were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money under false pretenses and for fraudulently representing that the younger woman was an heiress to a great estate.

The Judge, in passing sentence, referred to the girl's remarkable ingenuity, which, he said, properly applied, might have won for her an honorable, if not a distinguished, career.

Both prisoners collapsed in the dock on hearing the sentence.

Violet Gordon Charlesworth disappeared last February after a meteoric career in high finance, in the course of which, on the strength of a mythical fortune of $2,500,000, she borrowed many thousands of dollars, one brokerage firm alone claiming that she owed it $50,000.

She was importuned by her creditors, and then the report was spread that she had been killed while automobiling in the neighborhood of Penmaenmawr, Wales. Investigation proved this to be untrue, and ten days later she was arrested with her mother at Oban, Scotland.

One of the most remarkable features of the girl's career is that she is the daughter of a mechanic and has only a limited education, having had absolutely no worldly experience before her excursions into high finance.

DISTURBANCES IN BULGARIA.

Detachment of Troops Sent to Quell Outbreak—Details Unknown.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Feb. 23.—Serious frontier disturbances are reported in the Tamrush district, and several detachments of troops have been sent to quell the outbreak. In view of the rumored differences between Bulgaria and Turkey the news has caused considerable excitement.

Details of the disturbances have not yet been received here.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Society of American Women gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Secretary Phillips of the American Embassy and Mrs. Phillips. The other members of the embassy were present.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The second-class cruiser Bristol was launched at Clydebank to-day. It is the first British warship to be fitted with turbine engines of the Curtis (American) type.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Admiralty to-day ordered the construction of two submarines of 617 tons each, capable of making twelve knots an hour when submerged and sixteen knots on the surface.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—It is understood that Premier Cannalejas, has obtained from King Alfonso a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, which he intends to employ in a fortnight, and then go before the country on his programme.

TWICE GUILTY OF MURDER.

First Degree Verdict Against McGrath, Whose Lawyer Got a New Trial.

Edward F. McGrath, the man for whom Supreme Court Justice Goff recently set aside a verdict of murder in the second degree, was convicted yesterday afternoon of murder in the first degree. If Robert H. Hibbard, his counsel, had not made that perfunctory motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence McGrath would have escaped with a sentence to life imprisonment, but now he faces the electric chair.

On Sept. 6 Benjamin Rose, an old man living at 411 West Twenty-third Street, was found dead in his room, his throat cut. The next day McGrath, a young prizefighter known variously as Frank Webster and Frank Ryan, was arrested wearing some of the clothes that had been taken from the dead man's room.

His attempt to prove that he had been in Boston at the time of the murder was unsuccessful. An interesting appeal in the case is expected to hinge on whether a man once convicted of murder in the second degree is thereby acquitted of murder in the first degree, and that his life, therefore, may not be placed in jeopardy a second time. This point was emphasized by Lawyer Haire, who defended McGrath in the second trial.

This conviction for murder in the first degree is the first under District Attorney Whitman's administration. Justice Goff will sentence McGrath on Monday.

ASQUITH EXPECTED TO WIN.

Will Probably Have Majority of 30 in Division To-day.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In moving the tariff reform amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons this afternoon, Austen Chamberlain made a plea for a fiscal system that should afford first a preference to home productions so as to give employment to the people, and, second, a preference to British productions overseas, to the end that the empire might be more closely consolidated.

The debate on Mr. Chamberlain's amendment continued throughout the evening. Premier Asquith, Chancellor Lloyd-George, Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, and the other occupants of the front benches are expected to speak to-morrow, and the division will probably result in a Government majority of about thirty, as the Nationalists have decided to refrain from voting.

In the House of Commons to-day Premier Asquith, replying to a question, stated definitely that the Government had no intention of introducing a Home Rule for Ireland bill during the present session.

There was a rumor in the lobbies to-night that the Government was anxious to find an opportunity to resign, but the Unionists are not in a mood to take office under present conditions, and therefore they will do nothing to force a crisis.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT ATTACKED.

Feared That It May Forward Competition with German Industry.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Stresemann, a member of the National Liberal Party, referred with solicitude to the American exhibition of machinery to be made in this city next Summer. He said:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Bielefeld has already protested against giving the exhibition official or semi-official support as it would assist American advertising if official significance were given to a display the aim of which is to create competition with German industry."

Herr Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, replied that the American exhibition would receive neither the material nor the moral support of the Imperial Government. Referring to the hope expressed by several members that Germany would become able to support her own demand for cotton in the colonies, the Minister said that the colonial administration was endeavoring to promote the industry of cotton growing in the colonies and was meeting with success, but nothwithstanding its efforts, "the time is distant when our cotton can displace the American."

PORTUGAL FEARS REVOLT.

All Parts Are Watched and Troops Patrol the Coast.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 23.—The Government is apparently greatly perturbed by the discovery of a widespread revolutionary plot. Arrests of suspects are being made daily. Confidential information has reached the authorities that a cargo of arms and ammunition for the revolutionists is being brought from Germany.

A keen watch at all ports has been ordered and the coast is patrolled by troops.

On Jan. 11 the police of Lisbon announced that they had discovered a revolutionary conspiracy against the Government. A quarrel among several plotters resulted in a murder and a revelation of the purposes of the band. The police seized large quantities of explosives, arms, masks, and disguises. Though the details of the conspiracy were not made public, the press of Lisbon said that they included an attempt on the life of King Manuel.

FAIRBANKS DINED BY BACON.

French Officials and Gen. Woodford Among Those Present.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Ambassador and Mrs. Bacon gave a dinner this evening in honor of Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. Fairbanks, who arrived here this afternoon from Berlin.

Among those to meet them were the President of the Senate and Mme. Dubost, the President of the Chamber of Deputies and Mme. Brisson, Henri Ramondou, Secretary General of the Elysée Palace; Senator Calvet, M. Liard, Rector of the University of Paris; Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Jules Siegfried, and several of the members of the embassy staff.

Japanese Killed by His Own Bomb.

AMOY, China, Feb. 23.—A Japanese was killed here to-day by the accidental ignition of a high explosive concealed in his clothing. It is suspected that he had planned an assassination.

For Danish-American Interchange.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23.—N. Poulsen, a well-known business man, has presented $100,000 to the Scandinavian-American Society to promote the interchange of professors between American and Danish universities.

HARD WON VICTORY CLAIMED BY MADRIZ

Nicaraguan Government Forces Reported Successful in Four Hours' Fight at Tisma.

WASHINGTON ADVICES DIFFER

Chamorro Said to Have Eluded Foes and Captured Granada—Madriz Admits He Got Through Lines.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 28.—Another victory over the revolutionists has been announced by Gen. Toledo, the Nicaraguan Minister of War. The announcement was based on an official dispatch received from Gen. Rivas, in command of the Government forces which engaged the revolutionists under Gen. Chamorro at Tisma, twelve miles from Masaya.

Gen. Toledo also made known the fact that the losses on both sides had been very heavy, and that the battle had lasted four hours, resulting in the bloodiest fighting of the war. The revolutionists were compelled to abandon their positions.

The Government asserts that Chamorro was in personal command of the enemy, and admits that the engagement was fought with varying fortune until late in the afternoon, when the forces under Gen. Lara, a Government commander, were in disorder. A request was then sent out for reinforcements, and these, arriving an hour later, turned the tide of battle.

Gen. Rivas's dispatch was posted on the street corners. Bands appeared in the streets and a general celebration followed. The dispatch says:

The battle began at 8 A. M. Feb. 22, Lara attacking the enemy, who were then occupying Tisma. Masis (of the provisional forces) with two Maxims inflicted serious losses, and the advantage was with him until 3 P. M., when Chavarria, and later Valdes, and then Garrida, Zelodon, Vasquez, and Aguilar, arrived with reinforcements from three sides. The firing ceased at 6:30, the revolutionists retiring in the direction of Tipitapa.

The battle was the bloodiest yet, there being much hand to hand fighting with machetes. Lara's men charged Basis's Maxims, capturing one of them.

Dead and Wounded Abandoned.

The losses are estimated at 400 killed or wounded. A detachment of Government troops were taken prisoners, but later their rescue was effected. Chamorro succeeded in reorganizing his forces and rushed the trenches occupied by Gen. Ramirez at 3 o'clock this morning at Tipitapa. The fight lasted four hours, when the Government troops dislodged the insurgents, who were decimated by a galling fire. They abandoned dead and wounded, but succeeded in making their way through, in the direction of Saltillo, their object being evidently to effect a junction with Mena.

BLUEFIELDS, Feb. 23. — Telegrams from the front reporting victory threw Bluefields into the throes of jubilation this evening. In one of the telegrams Gen. Mena reported the complete rout of the enemy at San Vicente. The others stated that the important city of Granada was in the hands of the revolutionists; that the steamer Victoria, which plies Lake Nicaragua, had been captured; and that Gen. Aurelio Estrada, with 1,000 men, had formed a junction with Gen. Chamorro, and that their combined forces were now marching northward and on to Managua.

The only disappointing feature of the day's news was the failure to locate definitely the present whereabouts of Chamorro.

Gen. Mena's statement regarding the enemy's losses in the battle at San Vicente was confirmed in an interview had with the American, Gordon, who estimates the enemy's dead at 150. He declared that piles of dead men are now being buried. Wounded men from the enemy's camp, who crawled through the mountain passes, were brought to Mena's camp and testified to the murderous effect of the fire which they endured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Salvator Castrillo, the representative of the provisional Government, received the following cablegram to-night from Gen. Estrada:

Following three days of fierce fighting, Gens. Mena and Zeledan absolutely destroyed the army of Madriz in Chontales, which was under the command of Gens. Vaquez, Godoy, Mata, and Gonzales. The two latter were killed. One hundred of the enemy were killed and 200 wounded. Scored a complete victory. We know that Chamorro is in the immediate vicinity of Managua.

Señor Luscort, former Minister to this country from Nicaragua, received a cablegram dated to-day, signed "Madriz," saying:

Complete victory over revolutionists at Tisma. Many prisoners and ammunition captured. Chamorro totally destroyed. He intended to-day to ford Tipitata but was repulsed and is being actively pursued.

Victories of great importance to the insurgent arms are told in dispatches received to-day at the State Department. Gen. Chamorro, with the main division of the insurgent army, has completely evaded the Government forces sent out to check him, and by a flank movement has taken the city of Granada. The Chamorro family is very powerful there, and the capture of the city is most important.

Feint Made by Chamorro.

Private advices confirm the State Department's dispatches. Gen. Chamorro, according to these advices, crossed the Tipitapa River on Feb. 21, near Lake Managua with his main force, sending a division further up the stream to make a feint and attract the attack of the Government forces while the main body got across and started for Granada. It is inferred in the advices here that the revolutionary element in Granada started an uprising which assisted Chamorro.

It is inferred that Gen. Estrada, once believed to be going in the direction of Greytown, is marching to make a junction with Chamorro and attack Managua. The losses of the Government troops have been terrific in the guerrilla warfare which has raged for the last few days. Dispatches say that after the engagement of Feb. 19 scores of dead lay on the fields. The losses of the provisional troops were light.

Complete disorder and panic are spread through the Madriz troops and the Government. All trains on the railroad east of Managua have been abandoned, and the line is used only for military purposes. The situation in the surrounding country is becoming more serious for the Government. The insurgents also recaptured the Government steamer Vicoria on Lake Managua.

Madriz, taking alarm at the spirit of unrest among the populace, which has increased every day as Chamorro's troops have been advancing, has practically declared a dictatorship over the departments of Granada, Masaya, and Carazo, and appointed Julian Irias, Zelaya's Prime Minister, in charge of them, with plenary powers.

N. Y. CENTRAL IN NEW OFFICES

Road's Old Station Now Ready for the Wreckers.

The difficulties incident to moving the administrative offices of a railroad are now being experienced by the New York Central. In the last few days many of the offices which have for years been located in the old Grand Central Station building have been transferred to the new station, in Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets.

Others are in process of transfer, and within two weeks the entire section of the old building along Vanderbilt Avenue from Forty-second Street north will be stripped of its furnishings and fixtures and will be ready for the wreckers. And by Spring the old Grand Central Station will be no more.

The Vanderbilt Avenue side of the administration building north of the concourse will be the first to go. The waiting room, however, will remain for a month or more yet, because of the through trains which use the tracks running into the old station. Three tracks are in service there still, in spite of the blasting and the remodeling of the entire trackage system of the terminal. The Empire State Express, the Twentieth Century Limited, the Lake Shore, the Southwestern Limited, and several other through trains still run to the concourse of the old building, but all other trains are operated on the new chain of tracks running into the new terminal on the Lexington Avenue side. The change of the terminal is being made without interruption to traffic.

The new building is a six-story structure. The first three sections are already complete, and the other sections will be built as soon as the old administration building on the Vanderbilt Avenue side is torn down.

MRS. GAYLEY ALSO SUES.

Replies to Husband's Divorce Proceedings by Cross-Complaint at Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Julia Gardner Gayley, wife of James Gayley, a former officer of the United States Steel Corporation, to-day filed an answer and cross-complaint to her husband's suit for divorce already filed here. She not only intends to contest this suit, but will endeavor to secure a divorce from Gayley on the ground of non-support. In her complaint she alleges that he has not supported her properly for several years past, and that he deserted her at the time he alleges she deserted him. She denies every allegation in his complaint.

She asks for alimony suitable to maintain her in her present station in life, and indicates that she intends to fight for her share of the property.

Gayley waited longer than was necessary to file his complaint, and rumor had it that he delayed because he could not reach an agreement with his wife in regard to their property rights. He is building a house in Reno, and for some time past has been seen frequently with a New York woman who recently secured a divorce.

EMPLOYERS AS BOYCOTTERS.

District Attorney Taking Up Cause of Workers Against Master Steamfitters.

District Attorney Whitman will act on the complaint of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters against the Building Trades Employers' Association. The case rests on the theory that there is a violation of the Boycott act.

Action taken under this statute against the employers is a turning of the tables recently suggested to Mr. Whitman by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the union. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury to-day by Assistant District Attorney De Ford.

BALKY JUROR FINED $100.

Charles Spilka Gets a Lesson in Public Duty from Justice Goff.

Charles Spilka, a manufacturer of artificial flowers at 716 Broadway, was fined $100 for contempt and $10 costs yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Goff. He had been evasive in his jury duty.

Called at the beginning of the February term he was too busy to respond, and a second notice brought him to court only long enough to leave with the clerk a number of letters from influential men saying how busy he was.

Justice Goff pointed out he would tolerate no influence, and bade Mr. Spilka report on the panel for the rest of the term. At the rate of $2 a day he will be able to earn something toward the fine, which it will be the function of the Corporation Counsel to collect.

Old Neighbors' Club Incorporated.

The Old Neighbors' Club of the Sixth Ward obtained the approval of Justice Platzek of the Supreme Court of its incorporation yesterday. The object of the club is to "promote the pleasure and sociability of its members and increase their fraternal spirit." Among the incorporators are the Rev. Luke J. Evers, John F. Whelan, Thomas F. Barry, Denis Healy, John Lyons, Joseph Baker, Francis McGovern, John A. Daukins, Daniel Murphy, Walter B. Weber, John W. Brennan, and William J. McGonagle.

City Finances to be a Dinner Subject.

Prof. John Dewey, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, ex-Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd, John Martin, and others are to speak to-night at the second Present Problem dinner at Lorber's restaurant, 276 Grand Street. "Should New York Spend $200,000,000 in 1911?" will be the general subject. Prof. Dewey will speak on the school needs for next year, and ex-Commissioner Hebberd on the necessary budget for the whole city. Several new forms of taxation are to be considered, and the advance notices state that "the rights of owners of bodies and minds as well as of property will be emphasized."

Columbia Seniors' Class Day Elections.

The seniors of Columbia elected their class-day officers yesterday. Those chosen were William Langer of Casselton, N. D., valedictorian and prizeman; C. W. Cutler, class poet; E. H. Osterhout, presentation orator; G. Smith, ivy orator; C. H. Ramsdell, class prophet, and F. N. Bangs, historian.

Take the Post-Office Out of Politics

In attempting to charge up the deficit in his Department against the magazines the Postmaster-General has done the country a genuine, even if an unintentional, service. He has drawn attention to the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the Postal Department. He has emphasized the importance of taking the Post-Office out of politics for all time.

The Fifty-ninth Congress authorized an investigation of postal affairs, and a joint commission, headed by Senator Penrose and Representative Overstreet, made a thorough investigation of the whole subject. As a result, the Overstreet bill, which contains many excellent recommendations, was presented. It is not from guesswork that we have concluded that the Department is in need of radical reorganization, but from the official reports of this Joint Congressional Postal Commission and of the disinterested accountants hired by it to investigate the business methods of the Department. We quote from these reports, remembering that the findings and criticisms are not ours, but those of a Congressional Commission and its authorized agents. First read these recommendations from the preliminary report of the Joint Postal Commission, in this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Then read these extracts from the report of the public accountants employed by the Joint Commission:

"The service has grown from small beginnings over a long period of years, hampered by restrictive laws which may have been necessary in the past and may even now be considered necessary to some extent for a Government department, but which would render it practically impossible for any private business to survive.

"The general absence of any efficient methods of accounting has been brought to light by the inquiry carried out by the Joint Commission on second-class mail matter. This report was referred to Congress on January 30, 1907, and our investigation has confirmed the impression gathered from the study of it, that the whole of these methods are crude in the extreme and such as no private business concern or corporation could follow without the certainty of loss, if not of financial disaster."

There are half-a-dozen more of these extracts on the Editorial page of this week's issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

In the Joint Postal Commission's report of 1907 we find:

"As an indication of the views at present entertained it is proper to say that the commission is profoundly impressed with the wisdom of the accountant's report in recommending the following:

"That the actual direction of the business of the Post-Office Department and postal service be committed to an officer with necessary assistants to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for long terms, so as to insure the continuity of efficient service, and that the Postmaster-General, as a member of the Cabinet, be chargeable only with general supervisory control and the determination of questions of policy."

We ask Congress to give us a Director of Posts—as recommended by the Joint Congressional Committee of 1907, an officer who shall be non-political, and whose term of service shall not be subject to political changes, and who shall conduct the workings of the Post-Office Department with the efficiency, economy and businesslike methods which distinguish high-class American business enterprise.

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SENATOR ALDRICH'S OFFER.

Senator ALDRICH said in the Senate the other day that "if he were allowed to run the Government on a business basis he could save $300,000,000 a year." This means that we are spending that huge sum unnecessarily, that we are wasting three hundred millions annually, not of the Government's money, but of the taxpayers' money. How grateful to the people would be the remission of taxes amounting to three hundred millions a year!

Senator ALDRICH'S economies would enable us to do away with customs taxes altogether, to make the United States of America a free trade Nation. The customs revenues for the last fiscal year were just $977,438 above three hundred millions. The cost of living would come down at once. The burden of taxes on raw materials would be lifted from our manufactures. Clothing of all kinds would be cheaper. More than all, by affixing his signature to a bill abolishing tariff taxes, President TAFT would in half a minute "bust" more trusts than he can destroy with all the machinery of the Department of Justice at his command during his incumbency of the office of President, no matter how far it may be prolonged.

Or, if Senator ALDRICH were the manager of the National business, we could do away with internal revenue taxes altogether. They amounted last year to $246,000,000. Such a measure would, perhaps, not be in the interest of good morals and sobriety, for our internal revenue taxes come in very great part from spirituous and fermented liquors, from playing cards, and from such things as filled cheese and oleomargarine. On the whole, we think it would be better to let the customs taxes go and keep to the internal revenue. But how superfluous the yield of the miserable little corporation tax law would be if this great saving were accomplished.

Nobody will seriously advocate the remission of all the customs taxes or all the internal revenue taxes. But Senator ALDRICH'S declaration is a most serious indictment of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. The Senate Committee on Public Expenditures has given some attention, it appears, to the President's recommendation of retrenchment. Its labors, we judge, have been perfunctory, at least they have been fruitless. The committee acknowledges failure. Nevertheless there are three hundred millions to be saved, according to the Rhode Island Senator, who is not an idle boaster. The Government fails in its duty to the people so long as it goes on wasting these millions. Is nobody going to give any attention to the subject of retrenchment which Mr. TAFT said in his message was, perhaps, the most important that Congress could consider? In that classic platform of principles drawn up by Mr. TILDEN it was declared that the public revenues should be strictly limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered. That principle is sound, unassailable, and of continuing force. It is, or was, a Democratic principle. It is openly flouted and trampled on by the Republicans now in power.

LAWLESSNESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Everybody appears to be to blame in the Philadelphia street car strike. The agreement under which the men have been working was, in itself, a mistake, since its adoption was secured under political pressure for political ends, and it was satisfactory neither to the companies nor to the men. There is some evidence that the companies, as the strikers charge, had been endeavoring to undermine the union by getting rid of a large number of its members. The strikers showed an ugly spirit from the beginning, and almost from the moment of their going out disorder began. The employés in the textile and other industries in Philadelphia have done the strikers about the worst possible service by joining in the rioting to show their "sympathy" for the men. Nothing could more effectually turn from them the sympathy of the community than this interference by outsiders with a trade dispute with which they have no legitimate concern. When men are killed, property destroyed, and the orderly carrying on of business made impossible, the community is apt to lose interest in the merits of the strike and to put the blame most heavily upon the lawless persons who subject it to such danger.

The conduct of the City Government, confronted by conditions of public danger, has been pusillanimous. When the police altogether failed to control the mob, it occurred to the brilliant mind of some person in authority that all that was needed was to exhibit in all the panoply of war that formidable independent military organization, the State Fencibles. These soldiers in embryo are, we understand, the flower of Philadelphia's youth. But while under leadership they might have done creditable service, what can be expected of inseasoned militiamen under the leadership of a person who declares that he was not sent out to "hurt anybody"? The hurting had already been done. Three men had been killed, and many wounded. It was no occasion for parlor procedures. The strikers refused to take the Fencibles seriously. They made merry with them, played tricks on them, and the police had to be called in to rescue the young gentlemen from their tormentors. For service against ugly mobs a very different armed force is required.

The city authorities have hesitated to call upon the National Guard. They will find that their delay is costly. The City of Philadelphia will have to foot the bill for the property destroyed. If the resulting levy upon their pockets should convince the taxpayers of that city that it is bad policy to maintain an incompetent Government, the resulting benefit might be worth the cost.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Assemblyman DANA'S bill to abolish what amounts to a farce in the most serious department of this State's law-making activities has been put on the order of third reading and passage. Briefly the bill requires that every Constitutional amendment submitted to the people shall first receive, as in twenty-five other States it must first receive, a two-thirds instead of a majority vote of the Legislature; then it shall receive a majority of votes of all electors qualified to vote for legislators before becoming part of the bedrock law.

None of the four Constitutional amendments passed last Fall received such a majority. The first amendment, fixing salaries for Supreme Court Judges, was ratified by 278,415 votes to 249,576 opposed—blank votes 490,766. Amendment No. 4, the famous "debt limit" amendment, received 290,795 votes favoring to 207,781 opposing—blank 500,454—showing that not half the legal voters cared to record their judgment as for or against. Yet it was held, and by good authority, that this amendment was a dangerous departure from the policy which set up the safeguard of a 10 per cent. debt limit for cities. Amendments 2 and 3, about which the voters knew practically nothing, received 522,517 and 522,517 blank votes, respectively, and were passed practically by default.

Responsibility must be fixed for such work. Amendments to the organic law are by the present method sent twice through the legislative mill with little thought as to whether they embody real Constitutional principles, and with less thought as to whether they ought to be adopted. "The people will have to vote on this, anyhow," is the average legislator's thought as he gives his unthinking assent. The people, in turn, consider that the matter has twice had the attention and approval of the Legislature, and concern themselves no further about it. Assemblyman DANA'S bill would make such action without responsibility difficult. It would permit no amendment to be passed that had not aroused the real interest of legislators and voters.

WICKERSHAM VS. WICKERSHAM.

If Attorney General WICKERSHAM wishes a judicious comment upon his way of fighting monopoly, as explained by himself at Washington on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, he need look no further than to his own brief in the Tobacco Trust case—"to insist on a forced construction, and then point out consequent impossible conditions, is a device impossible of success." In like manner it is impossible to justify attacking all enterprise by extravagant and misleading accounts of the conditions which are to be remedied. Mr. WICKERSHAM'S parallel between the monopolies of the times of ELIZABETH and those of to-day is unworthy of him. The ancient patents of monopoly conferred exclusive rights to exploit a nation, and were conferred for that purpose. The law forbade competition with the monopoly, were the power of competition existent and competent. Barring some privileges of a like sort conferred by our tariff, the rights of modern trusts hardly exceed the right to exist. For everything else they must depend upon their own resources and the ability of their managers.

Mr. WICKERSHAM'S memory plays him false in his explanation of the origin of the anti-trust laws. "We, like our ancestors of Revolutionary days, raised our arms by the peaceful method of legislation against a power which we perceived rising cloudlike on our economic horizon." It is impossible to say what Mr. WICKERSHAM saw in the period preceding the passage of the anti-trust law in 1890, nor even whether he was then taking observations for use now. But the conditions of that time are known. The enemy then was low prices, just as the enemy now is high prices. The trusts then existent of any size could be counted on the fingers, where they are now counted by hundreds. Yet it was popular then as now to attack capital as the cause of hard times. The trusts were attacked then for the savagery of their competition, and they are attacked now because they destroy competition. Between these extremes of the pendulum are we have had twenty years of the best times the world ever saw, [illegible] now invited to take another dose of the same old nostrum, to remedy conditions exactly the opposite of those for which the patient was thrown into fits on the previous occasion, and, although we hate to say it, by practitioners of a like sort.

"The underlying principle," says Mr. WICKERSHAM of his anti-trust proposal, "is the preservation of the right of the individual to carry on trade and commerce free from undue control and restraint on the part of great aggregations of individuals or capital—in a word, to protect the individual from the tyranny of a group." But all of us have a right superior to the rights of any one of us. The rights of all include the right of the satisfaction of necessities in the most economic manner, and no one has stated the economic need of the aggregations of capital under modern conditions more strongly than Mr. WICKERSHAM'S chief. No one would argue that such aggregations should have "rights" to do anything "unduly." Everyone would perforce agree with Mr. WICKERSHAM'S case as he states it. But corporations have no undue rights under the law because they have no exceptional rights. With certain slight and technical exceptions individuals and corporations stand on the same basis before a jury, and a corporation would not be acquitted where an individual would be convicted, although it is possible that a corporation might be convicted where an individual would be acquitted. The law gives no advantage to a corporation, but merely creates an opportunity or means whereby combinations of resources can use brains and capital in serving their customers. If there is no service there is no reward, and it is a poor protection of the customer to prevent the service being rendered in order to punish the combination because of a difference of opinion regarding the sufficiency or excess of the profit.

The freedom of the individual which enlists Mr. WICKERSHAM'S sympathies includes the right to associate himself with other individuals, and to be responsible under an equal law for the nature of the activities exercised. The case really calls for a law supplying brains and capital to those aware of their deficiencies, and who labor under the misapprehension that if they worry those who possess them they will profit thereby. "Rights" should be equal, and if they are equal fortunes will be unequal, because of the natural inequality of capacities. Senator ROOT well stated this when he said that the old struggle for the right of political equality is now succeeded by a new battle for the right of economic inequality. It is right to punish misconduct by either individuals or corporations, but it is unpleasant to hear a man like Mr. WICKERSHAM contending for the proposition that fortunes and aggregations of capital should be limited in activity because some have more wealth and some have less. To worry the rich is no real help to the poor.

A BLESSING FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The Administration studies to please, and alas without success. Nine times it has amended its anti-railway bill, and the last version is the worst from the point of view of those who wish harm to the railways. All of the earlier versions were more or less oppressive, but the latest revision is denounced as a trap to enrich owners of the existing railways by hindering the construction of any more, thus portioning out the Nation among the roads which already exist.

A Washington dispatch declares that the railways now approve the measure which they at first disliked because of the provision that no new shares shall be issued except for par, and with the consent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The new road which could issue shares at par would be unique. It is not impossible that the new law can work even this wonder, but the chance is better that new construction would have to be by old roads of established credit, which could issue their securities based upon lines of proved earning capacity.

In other words, the law should be entitled "A law to benefit shippers by impeding the construction of railways." It is a sad joke to have such a perfect law go astray in this manner.

LINK UP THE BRIDGES.

The Twenty-third Street Improvement Association has represented to the Public Service Commission that the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway route is not convenient of access to the East River bridges. It is true that one bridge is part of that route, but the association regrets that the route is not convenient to all the bridges, and suggests that it might be made so by reaching Fourteenth Street through the Bowery instead of through Broadway. This would make Broadway available for a subway through its length, if hereafter desired, and would facilitate construction of this trunk subway by assigning to it a broader street, where construction would be easier and damages smaller.

The Broadway-Lexington route is a blunder at best. If that road must be built, almost any change would be an improvement. The bridges are city property as well as the subways. The interests of both are promoted by whatever facilitates travel. For a generation Brooklynites crossing the Bridge were annoyed by the necessity of walking to and from the elevated roads, then the only means of rapid transit to uptown districts. The subways are the roads of the future, and the Commissioners would do well to show the same openmindedness regarding the amendment of their east side route in this and we hope in other particulars that they showed when the Pennsylvania Railway remarked the omission of any connection with its immense station on the west side. If not too late the suggestion is worth considering upon its merits. It is foresight now, and it is better to avoid a regretful hindsight.

COLD STORAGE ABUSES.

From the mass of uninformed criticism which has raged round cold storage of food products in the last few weeks and has taken the form of proposed legislation in several States and cities besides New York, one point of real value is emerging. Some of the refrigerator men themselves recognize that the public, even though much of the objection to food preserved by cold storage has nothing but prejudice behind it, is entitled to know if the articles it buys are really freshly produced or have been held for months in refrigeration.

It is realized that cold storage does open the way to frauds. Game and fish left over from one open season to another are passed off as recently killed; eggs, which even at the time of greatest scarcity the retailers can buy at about 28 cents a dozen out of the cold storage warehouses, are sold to the public as new-laid eggs from the country at from 50 to 60 cents. A great city like this can now be supplied the whole year round with an abundance and variety of food that twenty years ago would have been deemed incredible, but there is no reason why the systems of preservation which have made it possible should be exploited by unscrupulous retailers to their unconscionable profit.

The attention of some of the leading members, in this city, of the American Warehousemen's Association has been called to this abuse, and they are considering suggestions for its remedy that may be laid before the Congressional Committee that is now inquiring into the food question in the District of Columbia. In its power to regulate inter-State commerce Congress may possess authority to deal with the matter for the whole country, and the warehousemen are approaching the Department of Agriculture with the proposal that regulations should be enacted by which the ultimate consumer would be notified whenever commodities offered to him have been subject to the cold storage process.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dissection and Vivisection.

Gratitude is due to Dr. SIMON BARUCH for calling attention in the letter we printed yesterday to the fact that the medical profession is now having to fight for the right to practice vivisection exactly as in the past it had to fight for the right to use knives on the dead, and that in both cases the antagonism has been due to an empty sentimentalism based on ignorance and superstition.

Even yet there lingers more than a little of the old feeling that dissection is a "horrible" thing, a "desecration" from which the living are in duty bound to protect the dead if they can. Only too often this imagined duty is still performed by well-intentioned but misguided relatives, who insist on protecting their dead from "mutilation," regardless of the fact that in refusing the consent to a necropsy which an antiquated law allows them to withhold they seriously impede the progress of medical science and prevent the attainment of knowledge which would be of priceless value in the interpretation of symptoms.

However, there has been a great change for the better in this direction. Doctors are no longer obliged to rob graveyards to get material for dissection, as they were not so many years ago, and with greater and greater frequency are they allowed to make post-mortem examinations in cases where the cause of death has been unknown or ill-understood. That is because people are becoming enlightened and by slow degrees are substituting sense for sentiment.

The plea for vivisection is exactly that for dissection—it is necessary if knowledge is to increase and disease and suffering are to decrease. Its utility is beyond intelligent—one is almost tempted to say beyond sane—doubt, its supposed cruelties are an illusion, based chiefly on the tendency to ascribe to animals the sensibilities and the emotions of human beings, and most of its repugnant features are lost to sight, exactly as are those of a hospital operating room, the moment they are viewed in relation to their purposes and effects.

Dissection is the foundation of medicine, experiments with living animals are the condition of its progress, and the readiness of investigators to use themselves as subjects, when final tests are to be made, is a conclusive argument in favor of trusting to their judgment as to what they ought to do. The proposition to impose upon them the hampering presence of hostile and ignorant Inspectors is nothing less than criminal.

Legitimate Uses and Abuses.

Cold storage as a means of food preservation is not in itself in need of the elaborate defense given to it yesterday by an officer of one of the refrigerating companies. Practically every family nowadays, if not sunk in deepest poverty, has a little cold storage plant of its own in or near its kitchen, and the daily visits of the iceman are as regular and as welcome as are those of the butcher or the grocer. We all realize, too, that in seasons when the supply of any particular food exceeds the possibilities of immediate consumption, it is desirable as well as justifiable to put the excess away where it will "keep" till the season of dearth comes around, and extremely fortunate that a safe way of doing this has been discovered.

Thus can public, no less than private, interests be served, and were it not for cold storage everybody's diet would be restricted through most of the year to a few staples, and the feeding of great cities would be made, if not altogether impossible, at least a matter of much more difficulty than it is now. But, like all other good things, cold storage can be put to reprehensible uses, and there is something more than a general impression that we are all suffering from some of them now.

That prices should be kept from going too high is admirable, but that they should be kept from ever going low is not so pleasant for the consumer. He is glad to have what he cannot eat one day preserved in as good or better condition for eating a week or a month or six months later, but he is not glad constantly to be fed with the longest-stored products in the big refrigerators, and never to get things really fresh except by paying exorbitant prices for them. And he knows perfectly well that foods both can be and are stored too long—that a time comes when a slow process of deterioration sets in. He strongly suspects, moreover, that when food doesn't taste good it isn't good.

Mr. FABER was doubtless right when he said that the conditions in cold storage warehouses were more hygienic than those which prevail in many a domestic refrigerator. They have to be, else would the period of preservation be as short in the one as in the other, but the better conditions do not prevent eggs from becoming in time barely tolerable to strong stomachs, or chickens from attaining a sinister tenderness that makes the eater regret the honest toughness so often encountered in the days when fowls appeared on the table the day, or a day or two after, they were killed.

A Lesson in Courtesy.

Now, Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH, of whom it has been said that artists consider him a writer and writers an artist, joins the ranks of those who declare that New Yorkers are too busy and hurried to be either civil or kind. He even went so far, in post-prandially addressing the members of the New York Southern Society, as to say that he and they are living in "the most insolent city on the face of the globe."

It was evidence, possibly, of the better manners to be found in another part of the country, a part which Mr. SMITH went on enthusiastically to describe—that his hearers warmly applauded his characterization of the city where he and they have found it for one reason or another expedient to reside. Somebody may be tempted to ask if Mr. SMITH was trying to prove the truth of his own statement, and even to assert that he did it, at least to the extent of illustrating the extreme insolence of which certain New Yorkers are capable.

But there! What's the use of becoming irritated at anything said in an after-dinner speech? They are made when all the vital energies are devoted to the heavy task of digestion, and the orators are not really responsible for what they say. New York manners are none too good—that's certain. But they are obviously tolerable to many people from many parts of this and other countries.

Perhaps Mr. SMITH and his friends would like New York better if they would more clearly distinguish between courtesy and custom, for it may be that what they miss here is no more than the customs with which they are familiar.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

A Plan to Fight Him by Organizing a Consumers' Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had the actual experience of being a producer and know the bitterness of, say, shipping peaches to the New York market for which the consumer paid 5, and often 10, cents each in the fashionable districts, (equal to from $4 to $8 a box,) and for which I received 87 cents a box. I have shipped as fine string beans as any fastidious housekeeper could wish to see, fresh, tender, and delicious, for which I was paid 12½ cents a bushel, and the consumer would be taxed anywhere from 10 to 25 cents a quart, equal to from $3.20 to $8 a bushel. I was paid one quarter more for one bushel of thirty-two quarts than the consumer paid for the cost of one quart. It can be easily figured even by the layman that this price did not pay me for the basket, freight, and hauling, leaving out the cost of labor, of plowing, harrowing, cultivating, and picking.

I could give other instances of the insatiable greed of that great oppressor, the middleman, but to what advantage? These facts would not soften his heart.

There is the necessity of a great upheaval in certain business interests, and the remedy to my mind is this: A company should be formed with a capital of not less than $1,000,000 to operate a chain of stores in all large cities, the commodities to be divided as follows:

1. Fresh meats and kindred supplies.
2. Milk, cream, butter, and eggs.
3. Fruits.
4. Vegetables.

By buying direct from the farmer and paying him a fair price the company, in its turn, in dealing with the consumers would not only bring the middleman to time, but it could strike a blow at the trusts, whose output would either have to be curtailed or they would be compelled to enter into competition with the company. The company could be styled The Consumers' Supply Company, its officers and salesmen recruited from the ranks of the best reputed commission houses, together with a few representative farmers, and if by this plan the company would be satisfied with a modest dividend of 100 per cent. the consumer, I am sure, would be equally satisfied to have his charges reduced one-half, both of which could be accomplished under the plan above outlined.

Rye, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1910. J. M. D.

SUASION OF THE WHIP.

Reflections on Mrs. Powell's Proposal to Get the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mrs. Powell's ideas, which she expressed to-day in your paper, are those of all suffragists, then good-night for poor men if women once get the vote! Now at last we have been told what we have to expect of woman's regime—the whip. But let us hope that things will not turn out as bad as that, and that the majority of advanced women are not so fanatic, and, oh, so cruel, as Mrs. Powell.

If she thinks the whip policy a wiser one than the kiss policy, then, I believe, she is very much mistaken. She may be right in calling kissing an undignified means of agitation, but there can be no doubt that force is ten times worse, not for men, but for women, who will sooner attain their end if they meet men as angels than under the unnatural mask of devils. I wonder if Mrs. Powell calls the treatment of the shirtwaist strikers by the police cruel. If so, her late remark gives another proof of woman's well-known inconsequence.

After all, it is the men, in whose hands the vote and the power to give it to women rests to-day. And I think that women's aim will be more safely attained by their giving proof of earnest desire to take part in public administration as they do in public work.

New York, Feb. 23, 1910. H. WEISZ.

Why Women Should Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The result of an anti-suffrage address before a Young Woman's Christian Association leads me to answer "A Man," since the suffragists themselves do not answer his question, "Why do women want to vote?"

One reason disclosed in the opposition to the speaker is that "women have as good heads on their shoulders as men, and have a right to use them in the same way."

Another is "that voting shows an advance in development beyond the bearing and rearing of children," these duties being either too laborious and discouraging or too "brutish."

Another is that "women can hope for neither respect nor influence unless they can wave their political credentials in the face of men."

MRS. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

Yonkers, Feb. 22, 1910.

Senator Conger's Responsibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thing that is likely to strike the mind of the plain citizen as peculiar about this Alids-Conger controversy is the lapse of time between the alleged commission of the deed and the making of it known.

The immediate resort of the plain citizen if innocent, when blackmail is attempted upon him, is to publicity and the law. Mr. Conger was something more than a plain citizen, he was a legislator—a man charged by the State with the making of its laws—and as such he owed a duty higher than to himself. He owed the people—his electors—not alone a duty, but an example in virtue that no brotherly or self concern in a matter of worldly means should have been allowed to disturb. Has not, therefore, Mr. Conger placed himself on trial before the people, if not as a giver of bribes, as one unfaithful to his trust?

New York, Feb. 24, 1910. A. [illegible]

NORMAL COLLEGE CONCERTS.

Why They Are Free and What Those Who Provide Them Hope For in Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to comment on certain statements made in your Tuesday morning's editorial on "Free Concerts at Normal College?" Let me begin by saying there was absolutely no riot at the performance. A more eager, attentive, and well behaved audience it would be impossible to find in this or any other country. Their attitude was quite in keeping with their surroundings—namely, the Chapel of the Normal College, and the character of the concert.

There were thousands who went away, quietly, when they saw the crowd who were so eager to get in the building, and there were thousands who remained after the doors had been closed, listening to the music as it floated out into the open air. Some even gained access to the building by means of fire escapes, thereby, no doubt, gratifying a burning desire to hear good music at any cost.

As to your remarks about the "comparatively modern music, but still behind the times," I fail to see the point. If Wagner, Grieg, Dvorak, and Tschaikowsky are behind the times, what about poor old Bach, Beethoven, or Brahms?

Finally, to charge admission to these concerts is out of the question, in that no fee can be collected in any building connected with public education. Moreover, the money was given to me with the express understanding that the concerts were to be absolutely free. Indeed, the motive of those who are working for free public music is not solely one from a musical point of view. Their desire is to promote civic pride and patriotic co-operation on the part of all our citizens for a better comprehension and more general enjoyment of the advantages which the great City of New York offers its citizens.

There come to this country, and particularly to this city, from all parts of the world men, women, and children who are to become American citizens; who are to enjoy the same privileges and assume like responsibilities. There are vast bodies of recently arrived citizens who speak different languages, have inherited different social ideas, and whose business interests and habits of thought are often diverse and conflicting. The mission of the great City of New York is to welcome hospitably all these new citizens, and to mold them into a homogeneous body, all working together for the common good. The American idea is to minimize points of difference and to emphasize the best aspirations which our citizens have in common. To this end, what common interest is stronger, more elevating and refining and harmonizing than music?

While our citizens may have learned many different languages, there is one language which all have in common, and that is the language of music. It touches a common chord in all hearts, and makes its hearers forget the cares and discords of every day life. It is too much the custom to criticise and belittle our great city, a fault which is due largely to ignorance of what the city is really doing for its people, or rather what the people are doing for themselves, through the city.

New York attracts the musical talent of the world; but the great artists and the orchestral interpretations are to be heard only at the opera and concerts, which, for many reasons, are beyond the reach of most of our citizens. The city offers the people (rich and poor) public libraries, where they may freely consult the whole record of printed literature. And yet libraries do little directly to promote public spirit and co-operative thought and action. Each patron takes an individual book and carries it to his home; usually a book in line with his or her peculiar tastes and prejudices.

We have free schools, parks, hospitals, baths, and many similar advantages, but there has been as yet no adequate provision for public music. Our citizens have free opportunity to read the works of Shakespeare and Milton, and to view the paintings of Rembrandt and other great artists, but no similar opportunity to hear the works of Beethoven and Wagner.

The people who most appreciate high-class public concerts are really most entitled to such consideration. It seems no exaggeration to say that they are in proportion to their means, the highest payers of taxes by which the system of public education is maintained, for taxes are to a greater or less extent added to rents, and the cost of the necessaries of life, and the burden falls most heavily upon tenants and consumers. It seems a reasonable belief that public concerts would have a wholesome effect in presenting an impressive example of the returns received by the citizen for his contributions to the general welfare. They could not fail to increase the content and satisfaction of the people, and their appreciation of the spirit in which the interests of the city are administered.

It is believed by the promoters of this plan that nothing can do more to inspire our people with a common pride in their great city and their beloved country, and to impress upon them the true meaning of the American flag that floats over the centres of common education. Thanking you for the use of your columns in the interest of this cause, I am

HENRY T. FLECK.

Normal College, Feb. 23, 1910.

Is It Petty Graft?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the letter from "Integrity" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, let me say that I am an officer in the revenue service. In my desk is a supply of letterheads and envelopes furnished by the Government. I frequently make use of these in my personal correspondence. I do not use stamped envelopes. Is this a small species of graft? The custom is very general in all Government and State departments. HONESTY.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 23, 1910.

THE CITIES.

Across the stretches of the night
The cities to each other call,
Like flashes of the northern light
Their strident voices rise and fall:
"What toll of human life to-day,
Of youth and hope what sacrifice,
Hast thou demanded, sister, pray?"—
Thus city unto city cries.

And through the stretches of the dark
The answer floats upon the breeze,
Where, like the lightly resting Ark,
The city looks across the seas:
"The toll I've claimed from man and child,
From innocence and guilt as well;
I've smirched the pure and undefiled,
And turned their heaven into hell.

"I've stirred ambition's fire in breasts
Where only love had burnt till then,
The thirst for gold that never rests
But drinks the lives of weaker men.
I've cheapened virtue in my mart
And trained the tongue to oily lies,
And men to steer by flattery's chart
Who on the stars once fixed their eyes.

"I've crushed the weakling in my press,
I've fixed the blush on woman's cheek,
I've deafened ears to note distress,
Though keen to hear the mighty speak.
I've wrung the heart of childhood dry,
Made men forget they once were young—
The forest's call, the open sky,
And Nature with her sylvan tongue."

WILLIAM PARKER HERRLOCH.

PLEDGES CATHOLICS TO UNION LABOR

Father Kerby Declares the Church Will Stand by Them to the Last.

HE ATTACKS SOCIALISM

Police on Hand to Keep Believers In It from Raising a Disturbance In the Meeting.

With what continuity a vociferously enthusiastic audience would allow, the Rev. William J. Kerby, Professor of Sociology of the Catholic University of America, pledged the Catholic Church from Pope Pius downward last night at Cathedral College in Madison Avenue to the cause of union labor in an address that was a bitter arraignment of Socialism.

The address was one of a series planned with the official sanction of the Church as a formal assault upon doctrinal Socialism. The Rev. W. B. Martin, President of the Institute of Scientific Study, who has charge of the anti-Socialistic propaganda, said after the address that he hoped to see the movement now being launched spread to every city and village in America, and that it was being launched in the Archdiocese of New York for that purpose.

Asked specifically if it was an outgrowth of the controversy following the assassination of Francisco Ferrer in Spain, Father Martin said that the movement originated in this diocese, and was not stimulated from abroad, but had been submitted to the Pope and received his indorsement and approval.

A squad of Headquarters detectives and several policemen in uniform stood at the main entrance to the lecture room to keep out Socialists and prevent disorder through the interruption of questioners who disturbed the first lecture of the series a week ago. Those present were mostly members of the Catholic faith, and it was announced that the lecture was meant to be informative and for Catholics themselves rather than to attract the attention of outsiders.

Programmes announced that Archbishop Farley was patron of the lecture series, and this patronage was emphasized through the presence on the stand of the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Second Assistant Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, who acted as Chairman.

Father Kerby took the place as lecturer of Charles D. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, who was prevented from keeping the engagement announced for him.

In paying his tribute to trades unionism as the force which is to save the world from Socialism, Father Kerby said that none of the modern institutional forces was so generally misunderstood and so wholly judged by its mistakes instead of its virtues as the trades unions.

"When the disorders that they sometimes reluctantly participate in occur," he said, "the world hears all about it. But I personally know many labor leaders, and I know that for every strike they bring about they stop a thousand. Of that thousand you never hear. You never hear of the collective bargains they make upon terms that mean decent livelihood for thousands of workingmen and hope in their families for a future that means something more than serfdom.

"But I don't pretend to say the unions do not make mistakes. They are particularly prone to enthusiasm, and are very liable at times to overreach. And that is just the very reason why they need to be understood, and need to have friends and need to have at their backs all those who believe in our institutions and our civilization, lending them always their helpful inspiration.

"Organized labor, as at present constituted, believes in our institutions. Socialism blindly cries out against these institutions, and would try to lead the people away from them. Organized labor believes in rewards according to the service given, and it believes in the individual. It has faith and hope in the essential institutions under which we live, and if you are interested in stemming the growth of Socialism, you have no method so eradily at hand and as organized labor. I have never met men more honestly desirous of lawful methods and of peace than many of the labor leaders with whom I am personally acquainted.

"Labor has the right to organize, and for doing so should not be condemned. Instead, we should seek to learn what it is that gives this institutional force its vitality and its life.

"I want to say now that it is doing a concrete and definite work that cannot be done readily by any other force. On account of its place in the hierarchy of the institutions of our National life it should be welcomed, and I want to say that the Catholic Church does welcome it and extend its hearty support."

It was some moments after this declaration before the resulting applause subsided.

Father Kerby, in concluding, made a special appeal for the labor leader. "He is a huge force," he said, "working for justice and for faith in mankind. His aims are born of high and sane ideals, and it is a bad thing to choke off his desires through misunderstanding them, and thus force him to lose confidence in us. Let the public study the labor union. Let it understand it, and it will then learn to approve of it."

After the lecture Father Martin received a group of the Socialistically inclined on the platform. One of them told him that Peter F. Dunne, the creator of "Mr. Dooley," was a Socialist, and frequently attended their gatherings.

"If he does," retorted the divine, "it is to gather information to use in poking fun at you. I'll tell you one thing, and that is if you Socialists should some way just happen to get a sense of humor you wouldn't live ten minutes. You'd laugh yourselves to death over the things you advocate. You can't suppress the individual, and the fact that he has been building up his institutions for centuries means that they are more useful to him than any fanciful substitutes that you may be hoping to put in their place."

The Socialists left without pressing the point.

The next lecture of the series of nine which is to be held at weekly intervals until April 20 will be by the Rev. Patrick J. Healy on "Christian Brotherhood."

VIVISECTION IS DISCUSSED.

Dr. Flexner and Others Oppose Bill to Regulate Its Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Arguments to prove that the practice of vivisection, as conducted in this State without restriction, results in cruelty and torture of dumb animals without justification, were presented by anti-vivisectionists to-day at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Public Education and the Assembly Judiciary Committee on a measure designed to limit animal experimentation.

The bill under consideration was introduced by Senator Brough and Assemblyman Murray. It places the practice of animal experimentation under the supervision of the State Board of Regents. It is provided that only medical practitioners shall be eligible for license to practice vivisection. It provides also for the licensing and inspection of hospitals and laboratories in which vivisection may be practiced.

Dr. Simon Flexner, in charge of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. James Ewing of Cornell University, and Prof. Frederick S. Lee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons opposed the bill. They declared that the remarkable steps taken in the advancement of science warranted the work which was being done in this [illegible] in the vivisection[illegible]

MISS LOGAN WEDS HENRI DE SINCAY

Archbishop Farley Officiates at Marriage of Mrs. J. A. Logan, Jr.'s, Daughter and Belgian.

PRINCE AMONG USHERS

Fashionable Crowd Fills Lady Chapel of Cathedral—Bridegroom and Bride Sail This Morning for Paris.

The Lenten wedding of Miss Marie Louise Logan and Henri de Sincay, a son of Gaston de Sincay of Belgium, filled the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday with a fashionable crowd.

The ceremony was performed at 12:30 in the chapel, which was decorated with ascension lilies, by Archbishop Farley, assisted by Mgr. Lavelle, Father Hughes, and Father Byrne. It was followed by a nuptial mass.

A special musical programme was rendered preceding and during the ceremony. The bridal party, which entered by the north door of the cathedral, and came to the Lady Chapel, was led by the six ushers, Mr. de Sincay and his best man, his uncle, Edmond de Sincay, having entered the little chapel from the south side and taken their place at the altar. The ushers were Prince Henri de Vigne of Washington, who married a near relative of the bridegroom; Count de Balliet-Latour, the Duke of Vallombrosa, Baron de Morogues, John A. Logan, 3d, a brother of the bride; Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., who is to marry Miss Marjorie Gould; Gurnee Munn, Moncure Robinson, W. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., and Maurice Roach.

The ushers were followed by the bridesmaids, who were the Misses Marjorie Gould, Elizabeth Latimer, Elsie Nicoll, Frances Alexander, and Constance Parmales of Cleveland. They wore trailing yellow satin robes veiled with yellow chiffon, with yellow lace coats. Their large yellow leghorn hats had crowns of black lace and small yellow, blue, and pink flowers. Each carried a large cluster bouquet of yellow mimosa, white star flowers, and pale pink roses, tied with showers of narrow yellow ribbon, the whole effect being of Springtime. Each wore the bridal gift—a round brooch of blue enamel studded with diamonds.

Miss Edith Logan, the young sister of the bride, was her maid of honor, and followed the bridesmaids. She was in white net over white, and carried yellow orchids and valley lilies. She wore a small garden hat of white lace trimmed with blue ribbon and tiny pink roses.

The bride walked alone. She wore a princess robe of white satin draped with Honiton lace, a long Court train, also partially veiled with point lace, and a scarf of lace draped across her head, with a wreath of orange blossoms going around her black coiffure and holding the scarf in place. The veil had the back cut low in a point, and the front and sides were draped with lace. She wore a single string of fine pearls and carried a Prayer Book. Her guardian, Robert Bentley of Ohio, met her at the railing.

In addition to the guests, who filled the chapel to overflowing, many curious worshippers in the Cathedral found their way into the chapel unhindered and lined up to watch the proceedings.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception and breakfast at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, which was decorated with yellow acacia and pink Japanese plum blossoms. The bridal party was seated at a table decorated with yellow orchids and white flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri de Sincay are booked to sail this morning on the George Washington. They will occupy an apartment in Paris. The guests at the wedding and reception included a number from Washington, D. C., and from Ohio.

SHUBERTS GET FRITZI SCHEFF

Prima Donna to be Under Their Management for Three Years.

Lee Shubert announced last night that contracts had just been signed by his brother, J. J. Shubert, and Fritzi Scheff, by which the prima donna will be under the management of the Shuberts for a term of three years. She will make her first appearance under this management at the Casino Theatre in October in a new musical piece to be announced later.

Miss Scheff, who is Mrs. John Fox, Jr., has been under the management of Charles Dillingham for several seasons, appearing in "Mlle. Modiste" and in "The Prima Donna." Before going into the musical comedy field she was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Since the announcement that she would not be under the Dillingham management next season there has been much speculation as to who her new managers would be. J. J. Shubert set the matter at rest in a telegram from Indianapolis last night.

PART OF SALARIES FOR FAIR.

Employes of Shubert Theatres to Donate 1 Per Cent.

Lee Shubert yesterday issued a general order requesting that all of the people employed by him in the Shubert theatres throughout the country donate 1 per cent. of their salaries between now and the date of the Actors' Fund Fair, May 9, to the building fund of the fair.

"The weekly payroll, including actors, managers, chorus, and stage hands, varies between $275,000 and $300,000," said Mr. Shubert yesterday. "The 1 per cent. will yield about $3,000 a week, or $30,000 in the ten weeks before the date of the Fair. If every manager in the country would issue the same sort of order, $50,000 would easily be raised, and every person connected with the profession would be contributing his share toward his own charity."

ETHEL BARRYMORE ILL.

Suffers an Attack of Laryngitis and Empire Theatre Is Closed.

Ethel Barrymore yesterday suffered a slight attack of laryngitis, and in consequence the Empire Theatre was dark last night and will be closed to-night. Her physician, Dr. Danforth, of 49 West Fifty-second Street, said last night that Miss Barrymore's illness was caused by the strain of two performances on Washington's Birthday and that a couple of days' rest would make her perfectly able to return to her part.

The regular performance of "Mid-Channel" will be given to-morrow.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Preston Gibson has engaged for his play, "The Turning Point," Grace Filkins, Cuyler Hastings, Edward See, Edna Archer Crawford, Charlotte Ives, Charles Gotthold, Amelia Mayborn, and James Kirkwood. The play will open at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, next Saturday night, and after a week in Washington and Baltimore will come to the Hackett Theatre, New York. t

A play based on E. P. Roe's novel, "He Fell in Love With His Wife," will be produced next season under the direction of Gus Bothner and Robert Campbell. This is said to be the first of E. P. Roe's works to be put on the stage.

The first rehearsal of the children that are to appear in the special performance of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" at Wallack's Theatre, on March 18, will be held this morning. Mrs. James Speyer, one of the patronesses of the entertainment, has promised to be present.

"Everyman," the fifteenth century morality play, will be given at the Garden Theatre tomorrow afternoon by the Ben Greet Players, with Beatrice Erwin in the title role.

Gerson's Midgets, a troupe of lilliputians, sailed on the Laurentic from Liverpool last Saturday, to fulfill an engagement at the Hippodrome, New York, opening here on March 14.

MUSIC NOTES.

"La Fille de Mme. Angot" was repeated at The New Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Fornia appeared for the first time as Amaranthe. Others in the cast were Mmes. Aida and Maubourg and Mr. Clement.

In the evening "Manon" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the cast were Miss Farrar and Messrs. Jorn and Scotti. Mr. Hasselt conducted.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George Gould, who arrived Tuesday at Palm Beach, was called there by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Kingdon. Miss Vivian Gould accompanied her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Bertron and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bertron, are sailing to-day on the George Washington for a short trip abroad, probably returning the latter part of April. Miss Bertron's wedding to Snowden Fahnestock will take place in this city early in June.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson entertained last evening with a small dinner at her residence, 8 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas (Miss Blanche Oelrichs) left town yesterday for Palm Beach, where they will pass the remainder of their honeymoon.

Count Anton Sigray, whose engagement was announced recently to Miss Harriot Daly, will arrive to-day on the Mauretania, and will make his headquarters at the St. Regis. The wedding will take place on March 29 at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly, 725 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen will have their last Thursday at home to-day at the Sherwood from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff are the guests of Mrs. Wagstaff's mother, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, at Newport.

Mrs. Edward McCall, the Misses Constance and Ella McCall and Miss Varvara Pupin are sailing to-day on the George Washington. They will spend two months in Europe.

Mrs. George P. Oliver, wife of United States Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. A. C. Blair are stopping at the Hotel Wolcott for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kuntz have returned from a short stay at their country place at Morristown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Poor are spending a few days at the Muenchinger-King Cottage, Newport.

For the benefit of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls the members of Miss Davidge's classes will present W. S. Gilbert's "The Island of Broken Hearts" this evening at the Carnegie Lyceum. Some dances have been added to the play, and the performance will be given under fashionable patronage.

Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, President of the Imperial University of Kyoko, will deliver an address at the Plaza this afternoon on "Woman's Position in Japan" for the benefit of the Woman's Municipal League. There will be a concert by the Japanese Orchestra.

Mrs. William H. Schmidt will give a bridge this afternoon at her home, 67 Riverside Drive.

Among those who have taken boxes for the lecture to be given on March 7 at the Hudson Theatre by Miss Agnes Repplier are Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Harold de Raasloff, Mrs. Warner Leeds, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Mrs. Schuyler Nelson Warren.

Miss Mary Nash Skidmore, a daughter of William L. Skidmore, will be married this afternoon to Henry S. Mann at the home of her father, 39 West Fifty-second Street. Only relatives will be present.

Passengers on the George Washington.

Among those booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd Line steamship George Washington for Bremen are:

Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador; Baroness des Planches, Miguel de Biestegui, Mexican Minister to Chile; Mrs. Beistegui, Nicholas Aguinaco, J. E. Banon, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertrom, Charles E. Blair, Edward Calderhead, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Davis, F. X. Dupuis, Mrs. Fred. P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gladwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Housman, Lesley A. Johnson, H. R. Landsdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Loeb, A. Philip Mendoza, Capt. P. J. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Schiff, George Harvey Russell, Mrs. H. de Sincay, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Welsh, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern Sail To-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern are leaving to-day on the George Washington for the Mediterranean. They will return in June.

Miss Chadwick Weds Jerome Leonard.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 23.—Miss Grace P. Chadwick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chadwick, and Jerome Leonard of New York City were married at the bride's home, 16 Belmont Street, today, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Samuel C. Beane of the Unitarian Church. Guests were present from New York, Boston, and New Bedford. After a wedding trip the couple will reside in Brooklyn. The bride is well known in local social circles.

Benefit for Stony Wold Sanatorium.

The Columbia 'Varsity players will give a benefit performance of the "King of Hilaria" for Stony Wold Sanatorium for Poor Consumptive Women and Children, at the Hotel Astor, March 8. Seats may be obtained at the Hotel Astor box office, or from Miss Margaret Dressler, 29 West Sixty-ninth Street. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mrs. H. Clinton Backus, Baroness von Zedlitz, Mrs. William Colgate, Mrs. Warren Curtis, Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Hamilton Fish Klan, Andrew H. Kellogg, August Lewis, Mrs. C. H. Paddock, Mrs. Wheeler Peckham, Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Fritz Schwyzer, Mrs. Albert Strauss, and Mrs. A. Woerishoffer.

JACKSON GOURAUD BURIED.

Only a Few Intimate Friends Permitted to Attend Clubman's Funeral.

The funeral of Jackson Gouraud, whose fame as a first-nighter was known wherever theatrical and club people congregate, was held yesterday morning from his late residence, 46 West Fifty-sixth Street. Contrary to expectation, not more than a half dozen persons, and those his most intimate friends, were there. Mr. Gouraud's relatives did not want a large crowd at the funeral, and the word went out that it was to be held in the afternoon. When a number of theatrical folk and Broadwayites called about 2 P. M. they were told that the funeral was over for several hours.

Two automobiles which followed the hearse took the mourning party to Woodlawn. Mr. Gouraud's body was placed in the family vault there. Those who attended the services were Dr. G. V. Foster, Emerson and Thomas Foote, Dr. Woodend, Mrs. Sloat Fassett, who is a sister of Mrs. Gouraud, and Mrs. McCoombe.

Winckworth Allan Gay.

HINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 23.—A landscape painter of note, Winckworth Allan Gay, died at his old home in West Hingham late to-day of general debility, being 88 years of age. Winckworth Allan Gay was born in West Hingham, Mass., on Aug. 18, 1821. After a common school education he began to study art at the age of 17 under Prof. Robert W. Weir, professor of drawing at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He went to Europe in 1847 and studied under Troyon at Paris. He also visited Italy, Switzerland, and other European countries. Upon returning to the United States in 1850 he opened a studio in Boston, which he occupied until 1874, when he went to spend the Winter on the Nile. He went to Japan four years later, staying in that country for three years. He then spent one year in China and another in India. He returned to the United States in 1894 to pass the remainder of his life in West Hingham. Mr. Gay was never married and leaves a brother, Walter, who is also well known as an artist.

Help the Sick.

These days of reduced vitality and slack work necessitate special aid in the homes of many worthy poor.

Over 4,000 families are now in our care. Special gifts are very urgently needed and may be sent to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 226, No. 105 East 22d St., New York.

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R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

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The Boston Transcript commended it as "Exceedingly lucid, practical, compact, and to the point."

MME. KOMISARZHEVSKY DEAD.

Russian Actress a Victim of Smallpox —Acted Here in 1908.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—Mme. Vera Fedorovna Komisarzhevsky, the actress, died to-day at Tashkent from smallpox, which she contracted in that city. She had made an engagement to appear at Tashkent and refused to cancel the same after smallpox became epidemic there. She visited the United States in 1908.

Mme. Vera Komisarzhevsky, who in private life was the Countess Muravieff, did more than any other Russian actress to elevate the Russian stage during the past fifteen years. She was the daughter of Fyodr Komisarzhevsky, who at one time was a famous opera singer in the Imperial Theatre in St. Petersburg, and who visited this country many years ago with an opera company. Mme. Komisarzhevsky had a splendid voice, and her father educated her in music, preparing her for the imperial opera.

When she was 16 years of age Count Muravieff, a member of one of the most prominent families in Russia, fell in love with the young singer and married her. The Countess soon discovered that the Count was in love with her sister, and obtained a divorce, the Count marrying her sister soon afterward.

Mme. Komisarzhevsky made her first appearance as an actress in the city of Wilno in 1894. She played there for two years, when the reputation which she gained caused her to receive a call from the St. Petersburg theatres. She appeared in the Russian capital in 1896 in Sudermann's "The Battle of the Butterflies." Her masterful impersonation in that drama stamped her as an actress of the first rank, and the director of the Imperial Theatre engaged her immediately for leading roles.

After many years at the Imperial Theatre Mme. Komisarzhevsky got into difficulties with the management of the theatre. The trouble came over a difference with the Government as to what plays she would present in the capital. Mme. Komisarzhevsky resigned from the royal company and built a theatre of her own in St. Petersburg at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. This theatre still bears her name. She next made a tour of Russia which was considered the most profitable ever made by any actress.

Mme. Komisarzhevsky came to this country during the Spring of 1908 with her European company. She appeared on Broadway, but her productions there were a failure, and after a short tour through the East she played at the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery for a short time. During her visit here she appeared in Ibsen's dramas and in works by Tolstoy and Ostrovski.

MRS. S. L. VAN TASSEL DEAD.

Long Known as the "Grand Old Lady of Staten Island."

Mrs. Sarah Louisa Van Tassel, who was known as the "grand old lady of Staten Island," died yesterday in her home in Sherman Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, practically of old age. She was 91 years old. Mrs. Van Tassel had taught the infant class in the Brighton Heights Reformed Church Sunday school for seventy-seven years, a record said to be unique in church annals.

In the seventy-seven years of her connection with the class Mrs. Van Tassel never missed a Christmas celebration, and attended church and Sunday school regularly up to three weeks ago, when she became ill.

She was one of the organisers of the Mission Band in the church, the Staten Island Diet Kitchen, and the Women's Auxiliary of the Smith Infirmary, of which she was Treasurer until a year ago.

Mrs. Van Tassel's maiden name was Lochman. Her family had lived on the island since the time of Queen Anne. She was born in Tompkinsville and married at the age of 20. She never moved from the town of her birth.

One of her dearest possessions and something which she never allowed to be taken from her home was a copy of THE TIMES of April 16, 1865, containing an account of the death of President Lincoln. Mrs. Van Tassel was a great admirer of Lincoln.

PROF. AMOS E. DOLBEAR DEAD.

An Inventor of Improved Telegraph and Telephone Appliances.

MEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 23.—Prof. Amos Emerson Dolbear, widely known as the inventor of improved telegraph and telephone appliances, died to-day. He was a former Mayor of Bethany, West Va.

Prof. Dolbear was born in Norwich, Conn., on Nov. 10, 1837. After being graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University he was appointed chemist at the institution. A few years later he accepted a professorship at the University of Michigan. There he received the degrees of A. M., M. E., and Ph. D. He was Professor of Physics at Tufts College from 1874 to 1902, but in the latter year ill-health necessitated his resignation.

Prof. Dolbear had been credited by many as the inventor of wireless telegraphy, but eminent authorities have disputed this claim. Included in the list of his inventions are the writing telegraph, magneto and static telephone, spring balance ammeter, and photographing through a solid body with the aid of electric waves.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES G. SLOAN, President of C. G. Sloan & Co., Incorporated, and a prominent Washington (D. C.) auctioneer, died in that city on Tuesday, aged 52. He leaves a son, Mark Sloan, and a widow, who was a Miss Latimer. The art objects of many diplomatists and politicians have from time to time been sold under the hammer in his auction rooms.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, founder of the town of Bayswater, L. I., died on Monday of locomotor ataxia in St. Joseph's Hospital, aged 66. He named the town from Bayswater, England, where he was brought up. When he founded the town, Countess Maradzibar lent him money on the property. Lawsuits that followed left Bailey a poor man. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter, and will be buried from the home of his brother-in-law, James De Groot, Fifth Place, Bayswater, today.

Capt. J. W. GRAINGER, a prominent financier of Kingston, N. C., died there on Tuesday, aged 65. He was formerly President of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

GEORGE W. SCHREYER, a prominent business man of Lancaster, Penn., died there on Tuesday, aged 92. As a young printer he set the type for the Pennsylvania Railroad's charter.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, a broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 518 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 56. He was associated with Johnson & Higgins for ten years, and previous to that with Anthony & Chew. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., and leaves a wife and daughter.

JOHN N. TULLY, President of the H. H. Upham Company, Decorators, died on Tuesday at his home, 211 West 131st Street, of a spinal complaint. He was 63 years old, and was born in this city. He belonged to the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-second Regiment, Kane Lodge, Mecca Shrine and formerly to the Old Guard. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Etta Van Steenbergh, and three daughters, Maud, the wife of Prof. H. E. Crampton of Columbia University; Grace, the wife of Dr. C. W. Crampton, physical director of the Board of Education, and Ethel.

EDWARD HASSETT, a lawyer, died of pneumonia at his home, 248 West 139th Street, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Bath, N. Y., and was 51 years old. He had lived in this city twenty-two years. He was one of the founders and at one time President of the Steuben Society. He was active in Democratic politics at the time of ex-Senator David B. Hill's leadership. He leaves a brother, Thomas Hassett, who recently resigned as Secretary of the Water Board. Mr. Hassett was unmarried. The funeral will take place at Bath on Friday.

CHARLOTTE EDGERTON SWARTWOUT, wife of Satterlee Swartwout, died of pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesday evening. She was the second daughter of the late Alfred P. Edgerton, Congressman and President of the Civil Service Commission under President Cleveland, and was born in Hicksville, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1843, and was educated at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn. In 1869 she married Satterlee Swartwout, son of Robert Swartwout and grandson of Gen. Robert Swartwout. She was for many years a member of the Barnard Club, and well known in the literary world. She leaves two sons, Egerton Swartwout and Robert Swartwout, both of New York.

JOHN WALKER RICHARDS, chief accountant of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, died in Newton, Mass., yesterday, aged 47 years. He was formerly general auditor of the Chicago Telephone Company. He was a native of Ironton, Ohio.

EBER RICHARDS, a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and one of the most prominent lumber men and newspaper pulp manufacturers of Northern New York, died at his home at Sandy Hill, N. Y., Wednesday. He was 73 years old, and was a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Richards was one of the first to recognize the advantages of Lake George as a Summer resort, and did much to build it up. He leaves a large fortune. Mr. Richards is survived by two sons, Frederick B., Secretary of the State Historical Society, and Orson Richards.

The Rev. JACOB PATCH'S death at Steven's Point, Wis., removes probably the oldest clergyman in Wisconsin or the Middle West. Mr. Patch was upward of 95 years of age. His birthplace was Groton, Mass.

JOHN P. ROOSA, County Judge and Surrogate of Sullivan County, died suddenly at his home in Monticello, N. Y., yesterday. He was a prominent Republican, and held the offices of District Attorney and Special County Judge, and was mentioned for the appointment of Supreme Court Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fitts. Judge Roosa was a classmate of Gov. Hughes. He was 48 years old.

HENRY F. BOENIG, a foreman employed in the Queens Borough Highway Department, died suddenly at his home in Washington Street, Corona, yesterday. He was one of the jurors in the trial of T. Jenkins Hains for the murder of William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club, in August, 1908. It is said that he worried a great deal over the testimony in that case, and that he never quite recovered from the ordeal. Mr. Boenig was once proprietor of Washington Park, in Corona. He was born in Germany fifty-two years ago. He came to New York thirty years ago, and was a resident of Corona for twenty-four years. He is survived by his wife, a son, Frederick Boenig, and a daughter, Mrs. Frieda White of Corona. He was the Democratic leader of his district, and a member of the Second Ward Democratic Club.

MAX BOTTSTEIN, head of the Botts Marking Ink Company of Pearl Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 742 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Germany sixty-two years ago. Mr. Bottstein was a member of Palestine Lodge, L. and A. M. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

RICK.—Feb. 20, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rick, a son.

STURGES.—Feb. 19, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturges, a son.

Married.

BROWN—HAVILAND.—Feb. 23, 1910, Elsie Haviland to Chauncey W. Brown, Jr.

WHEELER—HELLMER.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1910, at Lake Como, Fla., by the Rev. James Crippen, Hilda Cornelia Hellmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hellmer of Vienna, Austria, to Cottrell Corbett Wheeler of Huntington, L. I., formerly of Montclair, N. J.

DE SINCAY—LOGAN.—Feb. 23, Marie L. Logan, Jr., to Henri de Sincay.

Brooklyn.

BROWN—HAVILAND.—Feb. 23, Elsie Haviland to Chauncey M. Brown.

McDERMOTT—IRWIN.—Feb. 22, Minnie Irwin to Francis R. McDermott.

YOUNG — WOHLTMAN. — Feb. 20, Theresa Wohltman to Paul A. Young.

Connecticut.

BROWN—WHITMAN.—Feb. 19, Norwalk, Pet M. Whitman to Ross Brown.

New Jersey.

HEASLEY—HILL.—Feb. 22, Newark, Emma Hill to Adelbert F. Heasley.

HORWITZ—LAZARUS.—Feb. 22, Jersey City, Sarah Lazarus to Samuel Horwits.

KING—WEANER.—Feb. 19, Elizabeth, Marguerite Weaner to Forest King.

MOSES—FUNK.—Feb. 22, Roselle Park, Laura Funk to Walter W. Moses.

Died.

BAYLIS.—Suddenly, Feb. 22, 1910, Elinor C. Baylis, wife of Abiah Baylis. Funeral services at her late residence, 211 Miln St., Cranford, N. J., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Train leaves New York City, foot Liberty St., 7 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

BEECROFT.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910, Felix W., beloved son of Frederick S. and Julia P. Beecroft, aged 23 years. Funeral private.

BILL.—At Springfield, Mass., Feb. 22, very suddenly, Frederick Abbott Bill, aged 45 years, beloved and only brother of Miss Jane E. Bill of Norwich, Conn., and Mrs. Joseph H. Selden of Greenwich, Conn. Funeral at his residence, 133 Maple St., Thursday at 2:30.

COX.—On Monday, Feb. 21, at her residence, 330 West 85th St., Maria McIntosh Cox, widow of James Farley Cox, aged 76 years. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday, Feb. 24, at 12 noon.

CUMMING.—On Feb. 23, 1910, William A., aged 91 years, at his late residence, 111 West 11th St. Services private. Kindly omit flowers. Delaware County papers please copy.

CURTISS, GEORGE BROOKS.—Suddenly, on February 22, 1910. Funeral services at the North Presbyterian Church, West 155th St., New York, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, at Summit, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 21, 1910, John E. Z., husband of Elizabeth V. Demarest. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Demarest, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

DUCHEMIN.—Lewis F. Duchemin, Feb. 23, 1910. Funeral from residence, 2,403 7th Av., Friday, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M.

ERWIN.—At New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1910, John A. Erwin, in his 55th year. Service at the Funeral Rooms of the National Casket Company, 50 Great Jones St., at 4 P. M. Thursday. Final service at 914 West High St., Bryan, Ohio. Time later. Ohio papers please copy.

this city twenty-two years. He was one of the founders and at one time President of the Steuben Society. He was active in Democratic politics at the time of ex-Senator David B. Hill's leadership. He leaves a brother, Thomas Hassett, who recently resigned as Secretary of the Water Board. Mr. Hassett was unmarried. The funeral will take place at Bath on Friday.

CHARLOTTE EDGERTON SWARTWOUT, wife of Satterlee Swartwout, died of pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesday evening. She was the second daughter of the late Alfred P. Edgerton, Congressman and President of the Civil Service Commission under President Cleveland, and was born in Hicksville, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1843, and was educated at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn. In 1869 she married Satterlee Swartwout, son of Robert Swartwout and grandson of Gen. Robert Swartwout. She was for many years a member of the Barnard Club, and well known in the literary world. She leaves two sons, Egerton Swartwout and Robert Swartwout, both of New York.

JOHN WALKER RICHARDS, chief accountant of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, died in Newton, Mass., yesterday, aged 47 years. He was formerly general auditor of the Chicago Telephone Company. He was a native of Ironton, Ohio.

EBER RICHARDS, a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and one of the most prominent lumber men and newspaper pulp manufacturers of Northern New York, died at his home at Sandy Hill, N. Y., Wednesday. He was 73 years old, and was a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Richards was one of the first to recognize the advantages of Lake George as a Summer resort, and did much to build it up. He leaves a large fortune. Mr. Richards is survived by two sons, Frederick B., Secretary of the State Historical Society, and Orson Richards.

The Rev. JACOB PATCH'S death at Steven's Point, Wis., removes probably the oldest clergyman in Wisconsin or the Middle West. Mr. Patch was upward of 95 years of age. His birthplace was Groton, Mass.

JOHN P. ROOSA, County Judge and Surrogate of Sullivan County, died suddenly at his home in Monticello, N. Y., yesterday. He was a prominent Republican, and held the offices of District Attorney and Special County Judge, and was mentioned for the appointment of Supreme Court Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fitts. Judge Roosa was a classmate of Gov. Hughes. He was 48 years old.

HENRY F. BOENIG, a foreman employed in the Queens Borough Highway Department, died suddenly at his home in Washington Street, Corona, yesterday. He was one of the jurors in the trial of T. Jenkins Hains for the murder of William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club, in August, 1908. It is said that he worried a great deal over the testimony in that case, and that he never quite recovered from the ordeal. Mr. Boenig was once proprietor of Washington Park, in Corona. He was born in Germany fifty-two years ago. He came to New York thirty years ago, and was a resident of Corona for twenty-four years. He is survived by his wife, a son, Frederick Boenig, and a daughter, Mrs. Frieda White of Corona. He was the Democratic leader of his district, and a member of the Second Ward Democratic Club.

MAX BOTTSTEIN, head of the Botts Marking Ink Company of Pearl Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 742 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Germany sixty-two years ago. Mr. Bottstein was a member of Palestine Lodge, L. and A. M. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Died.

HASSETT.—At his home, 248 West 139th St., New York City, Wednesday, Feb. 23, Edward Hassett. Interment at Bath, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 25.

HENKEL.—On Feb. 23, 1910, at Fort Chester, N. Y., Charles Frederick Henkel of Lyndhurst, N. J., beloved husband of Grace Wood. Notice of funeral later.

HUME.—On Monday evening, Feb. 21, 1910, Elizabeth H., widow of William H. Hume. Funeral service at her late residence, 107 West 75th St., Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 5 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1910, Richard Mortimer Johnson. Funeral services at his late residence, 557 Fowler Av., Thursday, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LAUGHLIN.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1910, Julia E. Hutton, widow of John Laughlin. Funeral service at her late home, 3 Van Nest Place, (Charles St.,) Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.

LUTHER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910, Amos S. Luther. Funeral services at Milford, N. Y.

MARTIN.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1910, Frances Martin, aged 2 years, well beloved daughter of Kingsley L. and Elizabeth J. Martin. Funeral services at her late home, 220 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday at 8 P. M. Train leaves foot of East 34th St., New York, at 2:10 P. M.

MEAD.—Mary Noyes Mead, beloved daughter of the late Larkin G. and Mary Noyes Mead, of pneumonia, at Hampton, Va., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910. Funeral services on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, at the home of her niece, Mrs. John Doull Miller, 222 East 9th St., Plainfield, N. J.

MEYER.—Mathilda B. Meyer, beloved wife of Juergen F. H. Meyer, suddenly, at her home, 709 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J., aged 67, on Wednesday, Feb. 23. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGUIRE.—Winifred Jane McGuire, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew L. Drummond, 116 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910. Funeral Friday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.

MILLER.—At Bridgehampton, L. I., Feb. 22, 1910, Arabella Halsey, widow of the Rev. David M. Miller. Funeral services at her late residence Friday, Feb. 25, at 1:30 P. M.

MOSS.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Feb.-22, 1910, at 5:25 P. M., Kathryn Elizabeth Moss, (nee Maher,) beloved wife of Albert E. Moss, dear mother of Kennett Moss, daughter of Michael A. and Mary A. Maher, sister of Mrs. George Held, (nee Maher,) and Charles J. Maher. Funeral Friday, Feb. 25, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., from parents' residence, 1,503 North 23d St., St. Louis, to St. Leo's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

O'CONNELL.—On Feb. 23, 1910, at his residence, 550 West 150th St., William O'Connell, the beloved husband of Julia Fanning. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLIPHANT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 21, of pneumonia, at Oakland, Cal., Caroline L., wife of the late Henry D. Oliphant of West Orange, N. J.

PIZA.—On Feb. 23, David M., beloved husband of Rachel Piza, at his late residence, 311 West 138th St., in his 71st year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ROOSA.—At Monticello, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, John P. Roosa, aged 48. Funeral services will be held at his late residence in Monticello on Friday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock.

ROTHSTEIN.—Tuesday, Feb. 22, Hilda Rothstein, beloved wife of Heilsen Rothstein, in her 58th year. Funeral from her late residence, 16 East 97th St., on Thursday, at 12 M.

SANFORD.—On Feb. 21, at his residence, 340 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, the Rev. Aaron K. Sanford, D. D., of the New York Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, in his 82d year. At the parlors of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 128th St.) Services at the St. James M. E. Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

SCHARWENKA.—Suddenly, on Feb. 23, 1910, at his residence, 602 West 138th St., Hugo, beloved husband of Lottie Scharwenka, in his 55th year. New Mexico, Arizona, and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SIMONDS.—Monday, Feb. 21, at Wilmington, Del., Mary Charlotte, widow of Henry A. Simonds and daughter of the late Peter Kimble. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M.

SLEVIN.—Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910, James F. Slevin. Funeral from his late residence, 47 East 126th St., Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910, thence to All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., where a requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910, at the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th St., Bernard N. Smith. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., on Friday, Feb. 25, at 1 P. M. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

STEPHANY.—Feb. 21, Rose Stephany, aged 40. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, W. 23d St., Thursday, 2 o'clock.

SWARTWOUT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1910, at St. Luke's Hospital, Charlotte Edgerton, wife of Satterlee Swartwout, and daugh

SOLDIER ENGINEERS IN OLYMPIC GAMES

Twenty-Second Regiment Holds Unique Meet, Adopting the Metre System.

HILLMAN'S STUDENTS WIN

With the best athletic talent in the East entered the annual games of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, held in the armory last night, took position in the first rank among the indoor meets of the season. The programme offered was unique in that every distance corresponded exactly to those which make up the Olympic Games, the measurements being in metres. The Olympic Games, as the events of last night were called, went even further in copying the classic athletic games, for the medals offered the athletes were duplicates in design of those awarded at Athens.

There were more than 800 entrants, and included in the number were many Olympic stars and some lesser lights who have shown class in Amateur Athletic Union events during the past two years. Every man seemed to be on his mettle to make the best showing possible, the title Olympic Games apparently acting as an incentive to unusual effort, and as a result the finishes were all exciting.

It was not a large gathering which witnessed the races, but the big armory was comfortably filled. What was lacking in numbers, however, was made up by the enthusiasm displayed. Every athlete might well have felt gratified at the reception accorded.

There were large fields of contestants in many of the events, which necessitated many heats. This was not only true of the sprints, but also of the longer distances, the 1,200-meter novice, for instance, requiring six trial heats. In several events there were as many as fifty starters in a race of one heat only.

Much to the surprise of the spectators, the athletes from Dartmouth College, who came here under the direction of Harry L. Hillman, Jr., recently appointed Director of Athletics at the Hanoverian institution, carried off the honors of the meet, scoring a total of 14 points, against 12 by the Irish-American Athletic Club and 11 to the credit of the Xavier Athletic Association.

In the 60-meter dash J. Marks started the victories for the New Hampshire boys by winning a close finish. The first three men came to the line so near together that it was almost a dead heat. The performance of Marks was all the more remarkable in that he weighs 200 pounds. Last Fall he was a member of the Dartmouth football eleven, playing full back. The 550-meter novice went to C. A. P. Duffie, who came home with a margin of about 5 yards to his credit, and another Dartmouth collegian was second in the 1,500-meter race, who had he tried a bit harder might have been first. The other point for the New Hampshire men came in the 800-meter handicap, when C. B. Baxter took third place.

There was general disappointment over the failure of George Bonhag to compete. He started in the 1,500-meter event, but after running two laps dropped out. Melvin Sheppard competed in the 1,609.35-meter Military Athletic League relay as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment team, but failed to get a place. He ran a wonderful race, and all but nipped third for his team, but the handicap allotment to the other contestants was too great for him to overcome. The Twenty-third Regiment team took the honors in this race.

Another prominent athlete who failed to get a first place was Harry Gissing. He tried hard in the 400-meter handicap, but could do no better than come second. He was forced to run wide for the most part, and had difficulty in getting through the field even then.

As it was the first time that the Olympic distances have been run indoors in this country all of the marks made by the scratch men who won will stand as indoor records.

The Cuyler Presbyterian team won the 1609.35-meter relay in a close finish. The New York A. C. was robbed of a chance by McEntee's falling on the third relay. The summary:

60-Meter Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Marks, Dartmouth College, (3 meters;) J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., (1 meter,) second; W. E. Conway, Holy Cross Lyceum, (4 meters,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Elliott, Irish-American A. C., (2 feet,) with actual put of 41 feet; C. W. Bruce, Irish-American A. C., (4 feet,) second, with an actual put of 36 feet 10¼ inches; F. L. Onken, Irish-American A. C., (3 feet,) third, with an actual put of 37 feet 3¾ inches.

550-Meter Run, Novice.—Won by C. A. P. Duffie, Dartmouth; E. McGowan, Knights of St. Anthony, second; P. J. Hynes, Ozaman Association, third. Time—1:23 4-5.

1609.35-Meter Relay, Handicap.—Won by Cuyler A. C., (57 meters,) with Knaack, Boos, Chestnut, Foster; Xavier A. A., (40 meters,) second; Pastime A. C., (10 meters,) third. Time—3:29 1-5.

800-Meter Run, Handicap.—Won by Frank J. Wright, Paulist A. C., (40 meters;) J. E. Bell, Mohawk A. C., (29 meters,) second; C. B. Baxter, Dartmouth, (30 meters,) third.

400-Meter Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Ritter, Xavier A. A., (14 meters;) H. Gissing, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; K. M. Boorman, Columbia University, (14 meters,) third. Time—0:51 1-5.

3,500-Meter Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. Nerent, Seventy-first Regiment, (90 meters;) J. Buckingham, Twenty-second Regiment, (100 meters,) second; E. S. West, unattached, (140 meters,) third. Time—6:02.

1,500-Meter Run, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Finneran, West Side Y. M. C. A., (60 meters;) A. Noyes, Dartmouth, (55 meters,) second; R. Geis, Seventy-first Regiment, (86 meters,) third. Time—4:10 3-5.

200-Meter Run, Handicap.—Won by L. J. Cahill, Dominican Lyceum, (11 meters;) J. D. McCahill, Jr., unattached, (11 meters,) second; F. E. Holloway, Central Y. M. C. A., (11 meters,) third. Time—0:23.

1,609.35-Meter Relay Handicap.—Won by Twenty-third Regiment, (33 meters,) with Richmond, Bacon, Haywood, and Walther; Thirteenth Regiment, (33 meters,) second, with Rosenberger, Gardner, Pierce, and Hirshon; Seventy-first Regiment, (26 meters,) third, with Egan, Goggin, Parkes, and Bulst. Time—3:23 4-5.

6,200-Meter Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C., (126 meters;) E. F. Carr, Xavier A. A., (86 meters,) second; M. A. Devaney, Belleville C. C., (108 meters,) third. Time—19:39 4-5.

1,200-Meter Run, Novice.—Won by J. Doll, Fourteenth Regiment; E. P. Eraus, Columbia University, second; A. Morcada, Trinity Club, third. Time—3:31 2-5.

WEST SIDE SWIMMERS WIN.

Y. M. C. A. Boys Defeat Canadians in Tank at Montreal.

The swimming team of the West Side Y. M. C. A. of this city went to Montreal, Canada, to compete in a four-cornered aquatic meet which was held in the tank of the Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal last Saturday, and completely outclassing their Canadian rivals, established four new Canadian records and won the point score with 26 points.

Five records in all were established. G. Hodgson of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association lowered the mark of 2 minutes and 49 seconds for the 220 yards to 2 minutes and 46 seconds. C. F. Tifft of the West Side team made new marks in the 40-yard swim and 40-yard back stroke, lowering the mark of 22 seconds for the former event to 20 2-5 seconds, and the latter event of 29 seconds to 27 seconds.

J. Mantell, another New Yorker, clipped 1 3-5 seconds off the old mark of 1 minute and 5 seconds for the 100-yard swim, plowing through the water in 1 minute 3 2-5 seconds.

The point score resulted as follows: West Side Y. M. C. A., (New York,) 26; Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, 15; McGill University, 5, and Montreal Swimming Club, 4.

Aeronautic Society to Hold Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aeronautic Society for the election of officers and Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business will be held to-night. The following ticket has been placed in the field by the Nominating Committee: President—Hudson Maxim. First Vice President—Lee S. Burridge; Second Vice President—William Joseph Hammer; Third Vice President—Louis R. Adams; Secretary—Wilbur R. Kimball; Treasurer—Clarence F. Blackmore; Assistant Secretary—Alva D. Lee. Directors—Thomas A. Hill, Lee W. De Forest, Carlos de Zafra, Hugo C. Gibson, Dwight Tracy, and Charles Wesley Howell, Jr. The polls will be open for one hour, starting at 8:30 o'clock.

Benz Shipped to Florida.

The first of the big racing machines that will take part in the Daytona, Florida, race meet this year, will be shipped this morning when the big 200 horse power Lightning Benz, belonging to Barney Oldfield, will be loaded on the Clyde Line steamer. This car has never been seen in action in this country, but on the Brooklands track of London it traveled faster than any other machine ever tried on that famous speedway. On two different occasions it did 125 miles an hour or better, and on the course on the east coast of Florida is is expected that it will attain a speed of more than 130 miles an hour. Barney Oldfield is now at Hot Springs, Ark., preparing himself for the speed test. He will arrive at Daytona two weeks before the time scheduled for the meet, and will devote a couple of hours each day trying out both himself and the car.

Road Drivers Plan Spring Brushes.

The Board of Directors of the Road Drivers' Association held a meeting last night at Durando's Speedway Hotel, when the brushes for the coming season were discussed. The first brush will probably be held on the Speedway Drive, May 6, and a parade will precede the event. A number of cups were donated for the brushes, including President Joseph J. Gibbons, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee. The annual beefsteak dinner will be held at Shanley's on Times Square, March 10. Several persons were admitted to membership in the association last night.

Groff School Wins at Hockey.

In a fast but rough hockey game Groff School of New York defeated Harstrom School of Connecticut last night by the score of 3 to 0. Farrell of Groff School played a fine game and McGovern of Harstrom also played a good game, stopping most of the goal shots of the local team. Line-up:

Groff.	Position.	Harstrom.
Stern	Goal	McGovern
Yost	Point	Bouvier
Farrell	Cover point	Bisby
Green	Right wing	Orf
Bryant	Left wing	Holmes
Rayne	Centre	Bishop
Durant	Rover	Farrell

Referee—Mr. Huntington of the Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

LICENSED AUTO DEALERS TO ACT

President Clifton of A. L. A. M. Plans to Educate Motor Car Buyers.

MANY FIRMS JOIN FOLD

With a campaign of education that is expected to be of far-reaching effect those interested in the Selden patent are endeavoring to show motor car buyers the advantages of buying cars licensed under that patent, which Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court of New York held recently to be valid and to cover the modern gasoline automobile.

For the first time since the decision Charles Clifton, the President of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, has consented to talk on the subject. Before leaving for a two months' Southern tour he said:

"Many promoters, pointing to the profits made by a few of the old-time manufacturers, encourage the formation of companies and try to induce people to place their money in the enterprises, holding before them the alluring idea of getting rich over night. Such affairs, it seems to me, are doomed to failure and the stockholders are almost certain to lose every dollar they supply.

"The success of a few old companies, headed by excellent business men, has induced others to start manufacturing, even since Judge Hough's decision. Some of them may propose to put out good cars and others to put out inferior cars. Scores of such companies may not get beyond the experimental stage and many who do get out a few cars may depart from this business life leaving behind them products for which no parts can be obtained. Those who would start companies at this time forget that the makers now getting profits from the business are old-timers, who, after years of work, have built up a line of tried products and an organization for handling them which cannot be duplicated without a great amount of work at this keen competitive period of the industry.

"The trade is well informed on the patent question, and since the decision more than forty concerns have been granted licenses. The Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers has the right, through its Executive Committee, to say who shall and who shall not be granted the protection of the patent.

"On the other hand, some buyers of motor cars have failed to appreciate the importance of Judge Hough's decision and have bought cars that infringe the patent. How unnecessary it was for them to purchase such cars is evidenced by the fact that seventy-six standard American cars and two imported cars are now licensed.

"In the buying of cars it can be readily seen that there is no occasion, with almost every important maker having a license, for any person to take chances of litigation by the purchase of an unlicensed car, to say nothing of the difficulty of trading that car in exchange for a licensed car when a new purchase is contemplated. Last year the licensed manufacturers made almost 95,000 cars, or about 85 per cent. of the estimated production, and this year are expected to market not less than 100,000 machines.

"With a view of protecting the public and thereby increasing the popularity of the automobile, it has not been the policy of those who control the patent to extend its protection to new and untried or doubtful products."

Two Ties in Pool Tourney.

The final game of the amateur handicap pool tournament between Dr. Borden (90) and R. Vincent (100) last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy was awarded to Dr. Borden by default, Vincent failing to put in an appearance. The tournament resulted in a double tie for first and third places. G. Brown and H. Scott tied for first place, each winning five games and losing two, while three of the cueists broke even for third honors, E. Reynolds, C. Edwards, and Dr. Borden each winning four games and losing three. The play-off for first honors will be played to-night, and the loser of the game will take second place, while the deciding game for third place will be played on Saturday night. The standing of the contestants follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
G. Brown	5	2	Dr. Borden	4	3
H. Scott	5	2	Dr. Howe	3	4
E. Reynolds	4	3	R. Williams	3	4
C. Edwards	4	3	R. Vincent	0	7

Seabury Wins Pool Tournament.

The final game of the Class B amateur pool tournament was played last night at John Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, and resulted in a victory for Ed Seabury over Max Windell by a score of 70 to 15. Seabury received the diamond locket for winning the championship from a field of twenty-six contestants.

Olcott Receives Gift from N. Y. U.

At a special meeting of the Athletic Association of New York University, held yesterday afternoon, Herman P. Olcott, who has coached the football team for the last three years, was presented with a silver smoking set. The gift was made by the students as a token of appreciation of his services. Whether Olcott will coach the New York University eleven next Fall has not been decided, but it is evident that the position is again open to him if he wishes to accept.

Miss Fownes a Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 23.—Miss Mary Fownes of Pittsburg was the winner of the second event in the "Silver Foils" golf programme, a match play event against bogey, finishing 1 down. Mrs. W. Tuckerman of Washington was second, 3 down. Mrs. St. John Smith of Portland and Mrs. J. P. Gardner of Chicago tied for third place at 4 down each.

TIGERS STRONG ON MAT.

Princeton Wins Six Out of Seven Bouts from Columbia Wrestlers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Princeton wrestling team won an easy victory from Columbia to-night, the home team winning six bouts to Columbia's one. Three of Princeton's six bouts were won on the referee's decision. The most exciting bout was the middle-weight event, in which A. T. Ormond threw Berliner with a half Nelson and body hold in 1:58.

Garrett had little trouble in disposing of Catracouzines, a Greco-Roman wrestler. Saunders, the Columbia heavyweight, had the advantage of Drummond throughout his bout and so received the decision. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—McCarthy, Princeton, defeated Horton, Columbia, on decision. Time—8:00.

125-Pound Class.—H. H. Ward, Princeton, defeated Schwartz, Columbia, on decision. Time—8:00.

135-Pound Class.—H. H. Ormond, Princeton, threw Alderman, Columbia, with a head and bar hold. Time—6:37.

145-Pound Class.—F. P. Smith, Princeton, defeated Farara, Columbia, on decision. Time—8:00.

158-Pound Class.—A. T. Ormond, Princeton, threw Berliner, Columbia, with a half-Nelson and body hold. Time—1:55.

Light Heavyweight.—Garrett, Princeton, threw Catracouzines, Columbia, with a body hold. Time—1:58.

Heavyweight.—Saunders, Columbia, defeated Drummond, Princeton, on decision. Time—8:00.

GIANTS SHIVER AT MARLIN.

Cold Wave Causes a Check in Baseball Practice in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—A cold wind came out of the north to-day, and the temperature of ambition among the Giants dropped almost to zero. It was a regular "norther" that struck the Giant camp, and to-night the men are sitting around rubbing their hands to keep warm. Within twenty-four hours the temperature has dropped nearly 40 degrees.

Burch Signs with Brooklyn.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 23.—Outfielder Burch of this city, who had been reported as holding out for a larger salary from the Brooklyn Baseball Club, to-day signed a contract. He will join the Brooklyn team on its way to Hot Springs on March 2.

Kings Divide Pool Honors.

Mr. and Mrs. King, who are opponents in a handicap pool match at Maurice Daly's Academy, had an even break in yesterday's contests. In the afternoon Mrs. King (75) defeated Mr. King (100) by the score of 75 to 94. Mrs. King's high run was 11, while Mr. King ran up 30.

In the evening game the tables were turned, but only by the margin of two points, Mr. King (150) defeating Mrs. King (100) by the score of 150 to 98, the contest being close throughout. Mr. King had a high run of 35 and Mrs. King's high run was 9.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

Edward Payson Weston, who is walking from Los Angeles to New York City, last night arrived at Manuelito, N. M.

"Ginger" Williams, a young heavyweight pugilist of Utsilla, Cal., died in a hospital in Coalinga, Cal., yesterday from injuries received on Washington's Birthday, when "Kid" Kenneth knocked him through the ropes. Williams's head struck a projecting board, fracturing the skull.

The pathfinding car for the 1910 Glidden Automobile Tour left Cincinnati yesterday, driven by Frank X. Zirbies. The tour will start from Cincinnati in June and the principal controls will be established at Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Texarkana, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Topeka, Wichita, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, and Chicago.

The Johnson-Jeffries fight will be held in the Broadway Athletic Club of San Francisco on July 4.

Columbia Grammar School defeated Trinity School in basket ball yesterday by the score of 24 to 15.

New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. hockey teams will play a game to-night in St. Nicholas Rink in the Amateur League series.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold its annual military tournament at the armory on Saturday, April 23. Organizations desiring to enter should apply to Sergt. H. Graham, 494 East 176th Street.

The Associated Banks Baseball League has been organized with J. Prentice President, J. Penniman Vice President, W. H. Robinson Treasurer, and F. Walsh Secretary. The league consists of teams representing the following banks: Bank of New York, Chase National, Chemical National, Corn Exchange, Fifth Avenue, Irving National Exchange, Nassau, and the State Bank. They will play on Saturdays, starting the latter part of May and continue until the middle of September for two cups, one for the winning team and the other going to the batter having the best average.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, has been notified by the manager of the basket ball team of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association that they have applied for permission to compete in the United States. They are anxious to arrange two games in New York City on Friday and Saturday, March 11 and 12. Communications can be addressed to the Manager of the basket ball team, Montreal A. A. A., 250 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.

The New York University basket ball team has sent a challenge to the team representing Columbia University for one or two games to be played to decide the basket ball supremacy between the universities. Columbia has heretofore declined to arrange a game with the University Heights team. Colgate College will play a return game with New York University to-night in the latter's gymnasium.

Supt. T. L. Brophy of Van Cortlandt Park announces that there will be splendid ice for skating on the lake to-day.

Yale freshmen swimmers will compete against Townsend Harris Hall to-morrow evening in the City College tank.

The Irving School of Tarrytown yesterday defeated the Riverview Military Academy of Poughkeepsie in a basket ball game by the score of 37 to 24 at Tarrytown.

DRASTIC AUTO BILL TO CURB SPEEDERS

Car Owner as Well as Chauffeur to be Held Responsible for Accidents.

TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY

A radical and lengthy automobile bill will be introduced this morning in both branches of the New York Legislature as a result of the labors of the National Highways Protective Society. It was prepared by a special committee, of which Col. Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, is Chairman. The other members of the committee are Col. John Schuyler Crosby, John C. Coleman, Arthur K. Wing, Lorillard Spencer, Jr., W. H. Walter, and John Ehrentrau.

This committee was appointed on Jan. 12 last as a result of a meeting held in the office of District Attorney Whitman, who is the attorney of the society. At this meeting representatives of the society, the Board of City Magistrates, the Police Commissioner, the District Attorney's office, the Automobile Club of America, the American Automobile Association, the Professional Chauffeurs' Club, motor car owners and manufacturers, and farming interests discussed the situation from their several viewpoints and unanimously decided that remedial legislation was necessary.

The appointment of the committee to draft a suitable measure was the result of the talk and it is the bill which this committee has finally evolved that will to-day go before the State Senate and Assembly. Members of the committee and representatives of the Automobile Club of America will be present in Albany to urge an immediate but detailed hearing on the measure and to press its adoption.

It is reported that the bill was submitted to Gov. Hughes, with the idea that unless he approved its main features it would not be submitted to the Legislature. It may therefore be taken for granted that since the measure is going to be brought to the lawmakers' attention it has received the approval of Gov. Hughes and that he will also urge its adoption.

It is stated that the salient features of the bill are to hold the owner of a motor car responsible for not only his own acts, but those of his chauffeur, whether or not the owner is in the car at the time an accident occurs; graded and heavy punishment for each offense of which an owner or chauffeur is convicted; license cards similar to those in use in Italy and France, bearing photograph and signature of the licensee; revocation of this license on third conviction of illegal or dangerous speeding or careless driving, and a retaliatory clause directed against those States which do not permit New York licensed cars to pass through them without a new and special license, and a reciprocity clause in favor of those which do.

Williams Beats Syracuse.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 23.—Williams College defeated Syracuse University to-night in basket ball by the score of 43 to 13.

FOUR LEFT IN TENNIS.

Holden, Grant, Gardner, and Touchard Reach Semi-Final Round.

Yale's Captain, Richard A. Holden, Jr., Wylie C. Grant, Carl R. Gardner, and Gustave F. Touchard were the four survivors yesterday of the field of sixty-four competitors for the National indoor singles lawn tennis championship. In the order named they coupled on the courts of the Seventh Regiment armory in the semi-final round. The showing that the Yale man, who has won honors in the West, made against Walter M. Hall, whom he defeated, 6—8, 8—6, 6—3, stamps him as a dangerous antagonist for Grant, the four times holder of the title to measure up against.

The semi-finals were also filled in the doubles, the list in order being Miles S. Charlock and William B. Cragin, Jr., Calhoun Cragin and Arthur S. Cragin, Carl R. Gardner and Gustave F. Touchard, the Californians, and Benjamin M. Phillips and Edgar F. Leo. In attaining these positions the winning pairs engaged in fast matches, especially that in which the Californians defeated the Yale pair, Richard A. Holden, Jr., and F. M. Watrous, 8—6, 8—6. And the victory of Charlock and Cragin over Morris S. Clark and Walter Merrill Hall, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3. The summaries:

Men's National Indoor Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Richard A. Holden, Jr., defeated Walter M. Hall, 6—8, 8—6, 6—3; Wylie C. Grant defeated Royal D. Richey, 6—4, 6—4; Carl R. Gardner defeated James S. Cushman, 6—3, 6—0; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's National Indoor Championship Doubles.—Third Round—William B. Cragin, Jr., and Miles S. Charlock defeated Morris S. Clark and Walter Merrill Hall, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3; Calhoun Cragin and Arthur S. Cragin defeated Howard A. Plummer and Edgar W. Leonard, 7—5, 6—4; Gustave F. Touchard and Carl R. Gardner defeated Richard A. Holden, Jr., and F. M. Watrous, 8—6, 8—6; Benjamin M. Phillips and Edgar F. Leo defeated A. L. Hoskins and E. M. Sheppard, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Consolation Singles.—First Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Walter Hazard, 6—0, 4—0, defaulted; F. M. Watrous defeated S. Wallis Merrihew, 6—3, 6—2. Second Round—Preston T. Large, Jr., defeated J. M. Holcombe, Jr., 6—0, 6—0; Edgar F. Leo defeated Louis J. Grant, by default; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated W. L. O'Brien, 8—6, 6—1.

Third Round—Julio M. Steinacher defeated Preston T. Large, Jr., 6—0, 6—0; J. H. Kyte defeated Edgar F. Leo, walkover.

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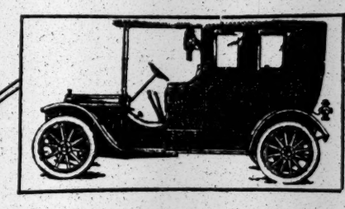

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CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.

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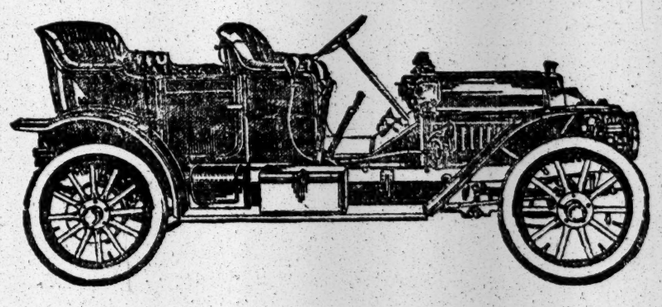

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TELL OF TRANSITION OF UNION PACIFIC

General Manager and Superintendent Witnesses in Government Suit to End Merger.

COMPARED TO OTHER LINES

Slower Time Admitted, Due to an Agreement of the Southern Pacific with Shippers.

Comparative figures showing the average speed of freight on the Union Pacific and competitive lines were considered yesterday in the Government's suit to dissolve the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific merger. General Manager A. L. Mohler of the Union Pacific was under cross-examination on this question.

Attorney Severance directed him to read the figures showing the average speed in miles an hour of merchandise trains on the Union Pacific as compared with the time on other lines. These figures showed the Union Pacific average at 9.9 between Council Bluffs and Ogden and 11.5 between Council Bluffs and Denver. The Santa Fé, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and other partly single-track lines showed much better time, especially on the schedule of their green-fruit preferred trains.

"According to these figures, then," said Mr. Severance, "the slowest time in the United States is made on the Union Pacific."

"Yes, that appears to be so," said Mr. Mohler.

The witness said that, as far as the green-fruit trains were concerned, the schedule of those trains were entirely satisfactory to the shipper. There was an agreement in this respect, he said.

"What is this agreement?" Mr. Severance asked.

Mr. Mohler wasn't able to enlighten the Government's counsel on this point. He said he had been informed by the Southern Pacific officials that some sort of an agreement had been entered into with shippers, and operated the trains over the Union Pacific in the specified time.

In going over some items of recent expenditure on the Union Pacific Mr. Severance asked if they were not of a character which all railroads were required to make. Mr. Mohler thought the Union Pacific expenditures were more of an extraordinary character.

Mr. Severance questioned Mr. Mohler about the Ogden-Council Bluffs 100-hour freight train, and the General Manager said the reason no attempt had been made to shorten the time was because facilities had not kept pace with increased traffic.

Mr. Severance went into the grade-climb of the Union Pacific on the Rocky Mountains, which was given as one of the reasons for slow schedules. The witness said he would produce a profile showing all the rises and dips over the mountains.

Mr. Mohler admitted that nearly all the improvements and betterments on the Union Pacific have been necessary to provide for the efficient operation of the road, and he explained that the highest type of material and equipment had been used.

"Mr. Harriman's instructions to me when he was alive," said Mr. Mohler, "were that he didn't have any objection to giving me all the money I wanted, telling me that he wanted the improvements so well made that there wouldn't be need for further change."

"Did you carry out Mr. Harriman's instructions?"

"I certainly did."

Mr. Mohler wasn't sure how much other Western railroads had spent in the period of reconstruction of the Union Pacific, but of this he was certain:

"None of them has done anything to compare with the Union Pacific."

Mr. Harriman in testimony which he gave said that all the millions that had been made vanished the Union Pacific to handle a larger traffic and reduce the percentage of cost of operation. Do you agree with that?" asked Mr. Severance.

"Yes," said Mr. Mohler with some hesitation.

General Supt. William L. Park of the Union Pacific, who started in with the road in 1875 as a brakeman, and has advanced step by step to his present position, followed Mr. Mohler as a witness. He described the physical condition of the road in the early days, how the line followed the contour of the country around the hills and "hogbacks," resulting in innumerable curves and grades with rough board shacks to serve as stations. The water tanks were crude, and when the wind failed had to be filled with hand pumps by employes.

"The line to-day has been straightened out," Mr. Park said, "the curvatures have been reduced, the grades rectified, and the hogbacks cut down. There were now some 35,000 miles of telegraph wires along the line, many of which are used exclusively for railroad business. Originally forty-five-pound iron rails were used, with fifty and fifty-six pound rails in places, while to-day ninety-pound rails generally were used.

In describing the construction of stock yards to enable the loading and unloading of sheep and cattle to comply with the twenty-eight-hour law Supt. Park said the Union Pacific was a pioneer in the use of goats trained to lead sheep in and out of the cars.

"You say you employ the goats. What salary do you pay them?" asked Mr. Severance.

"We give them chewing tobacco. That's about all they get," replied Mr. Park.

In 1875, Mr. Park said, there was but one passenger train each way daily, one mixed passenger and freight, and other trains occasionally as extras.

The hearing will go on again to-morrow.

N. Y. A. C. ATHLETES' DINNER.

Boxes for the Annual Games to be Sold at Auction.

The committee in charge of the athletic dinner of the New York Athletic Club, which is held every season, has been appointed. It consists of M. P. Halpin, Chairman; A. V. Webber, Secretary; E. J. Benson, R. H. Goffe, Jr., W. L. Mitchell, J. T. Mahoney, H. K. Bird, and W. L. Durant. At a meeting of the committee on Monday night it was decided to hold this dinner on March 7 at the clubhouse.

At the conclusion of the vaudeville show of the club on Saturday night fifty-six boxes for the annual indoor games of the Mercury Foot organization will be auctioned off. The best of the arena seats will also be offered for sale at that time, although most of them have already been applied for.

Capt. Halpin of the New York Athletic Club team said that invitations to enter teams and individuals in the games on March 15 had been sent to every prominent university and college in the East, and that many acceptances had been received.

"From present indications," Capt. Halpin continued, "the games promise to be not only the best in the history of our club, but the best contests that have ever been held indoors in the United States. We shall have the cream of American athletes in the many events that have been scheduled. And I look for a number of broken records before the evening has worn itself out. You can say for me that if something startling does not drop in the five-mile special I shall be very much surprised."

To Advertisers

Advertisements for insertion in Sunday's New York Times should be in The Times Building not later than NOON TO-MORROW.

Sunday's New York Times publishes more high-class advertisements than any other New York newspaper and rejects all questionable announcements.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MADDEN FLOORED OFTEN.

"Battling" Hurley Makes Frankie's Seconds Toss Up Sponge in Sixth Round.

Frankie Madden of Brooklyn ran up against a real fighting snag last night at the Sharkey Athletic Club in the person of "Battling" Hurley of Passaic. Grimly, remorselessly, and successfully the New Jersey lad wore Madden down in the first five rounds, dropping him for the count of either eight or nine no fewer than three times in the fourth, four times in the fifth, and for the final time in the sixth, when Madden's seconds threw a sponge into the ring.

The first two rounds were very even, with Hurley doing most of the leading, and Madden covered up in his usual crouch. But the position did him no good, for Hurley soon solved it by pushing Madden's head back with his left and shooting a wicked right hook to the face. Such a blow started Madden's nose bleeding just as the gong rang for the end of the second round, and it also marked the beginning of the end for the Brooklyn boy.

In the third Hurley pounded Madden all around the ring, making him cover up and swing wildly and ineffectively. Such blows as did land seemed to hurt Hurley not a whit, and he kept on boring in and trying to land the final punch through Madden's close defense. As they stepped forward for the opening of the fourth round Hurley shook Madden with a left hook to the body which put him down for the count of eight.

Madden got up very tired, and a left hook to the jaw sent him down again, this time for nine seconds. The Brooklyn boy was very weak, and Hurley upper-cut him repeatedly in the wrestling that followed Madden's stalling for the gong. Just as the bell sounded Hurley shook Madden with a terrific right hook that all but put him out for good.

When the fifth round opened Madden was very tired and could only try wild swings and covering up. Hurley never relented for a moment and put a left hook to the jaw that sent Madden down for the count of nine. As Madden rose he tried a vicious left swing, which missed, and from sheer weakness the Brooklyn boy slipped to the floor and stayed down eight seconds. Another right hook sent him down again for nine, and a left for another nine seconds. He stalled the rest of the round by hanging on so hard that the referee simply could not part the men.

His seconds tried every artifice to bring Madden up fresh for the sixth, but the beating he had received was too much for any man. A short left swing to the jaw sent him down just after the round started, and his seconds then mercifully threw up the sponge. It was the only thing to do, for Madden had never a chance to win after the first round.

The really best bout of the evening was the semi-final between Jim Dolan of Philadelphia and Dan Ryan of this city. They fought a pretty six-round draw and the members liked them so much that they will appear in the semi-final on next Wednesday night.

NELSON WANTS ANOTHER BOUT

Wolgast, However, Not Likely to Grant It to Defeated Champion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Now that the smoke of the Nelson and Wolgast fight has cleared away and numerous reports of the defeated champion's serious injuries have been refuted by Nelson, the sporting world is devoting its attention to the possibility of a second meeting between the two men.

Nelson has sent out repeated demands for another chance. He insists he was not in form; that he should have had a chance when Referee Smith stopped the fighting. Wolgast says Nelson will have to wait. He intends to exercise the privileges of a champion now that he has won the title. He agrees, however, that Nelson is entitled to another fight.

Sporting writers are inclined to doubt tha tthe men will meet again. They apparently believe that Nelson has "gone stale," and that his age and many years of fighting and training have told upon him at last. They hold him, however, to be a dangerous man still.

The next event of this class, it is said, will be between Nelson and "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson. Their managers met to-day and to-night to discuss a forty-five-round match at no distant date. They are said to have virtually agreede to general terms, the winner to challenge Wolgast.

Another topic of sporting conversation to-night was the challenge from Joe Gans, who asked for a twenty-round bout. It is not thought likely that his challenge will produce results.

Nelson spent to-day in the baths. He left for Chicago to-night. He was much battered about the face, but showed no loss of spirit. He says he was overtrained. On his ability to "come back" he said he was prepared to wager $5,000 on a side bet. Nelson stated to-day that he would devote himself to his theatrical engagements for the present and later go to his ranch in New Mexico.

Jeffries Nearly Starts Run on Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 23.—James J. Jeffries found time to-day to go to a local bank to deposit his vast earnings for his season on the stage. His popularity was so intense that when he neared the bank a crowd began to follow him and in a moment or two the assemblage of fight fans became so large that many depositors were told that there was a "run" on the bank, and these excited persons rushed toward the institution to try to get their money out. They were agreeably surprised, though, when Jeffries emerged with a smile and certificate of deposit and informed the eager depositors that he had just placed in the bank sufficient cash to choke to death any "run," if such an emergency arose.

Goodman Outpoints Young.

A fair crowd attended the opening of the Avon Athletic Club at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, last night, where Danny Goodman defeated Terry Young in the main bout of ten rounds. It was a fast and well-contested bout, with Goodman using a left to the body to good advantage. He had Young holding on in the clinches. Nevertheless, Young was rather strong and aggressive, at times doing some damaging work with his left to the body.

Goodman had the better of the fourth, fifth, and sixth rounds, the rest being even. There were about a dozen policemen at the clubhouse, and they took the names of the fighters, but allowed all the bouts to go on without interference.

Qualify for Chess Finals.

J. R. Capablanca, C. Jaffe, and A. F. Kreymborg, each with three straight wins, and F. J. Marshall, A. J. Souweine, L. B. Meyer, H. Rosenfeld, and E. Ziegler, each with 2 points, qualified for the final round of the championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association to be played off at the rooms of the Rice Chess Club at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The pairing will be made by lot, the scores of each player being carried forward and included in the totals. In the three classes of the general tournament the prize winners were the following:

Class A—T. Lipschutz and D. H. Greenberg, each with 3½ points, divided first and second prizes; A. J. Greenberg, 3 points, third prize.

Class B—E. L. Glueck, 5½ points, first prize; C. G. Nicholas, E. Grumbach, and D. Schoenbaum, each with 3 points, divided second and third prizes.

Class C—H. Ring, Hartford, Conn.; S. Rieger, J. Kahn, and V. Frank, each with 3 points, divided first, second and third prizes.

Counts and Duke in Bird Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—Count Szechenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Count Cziraki, together with a number of well-known Philadelphians and New Yorkers, competed to-day in the largest live-bird shoot of the season at the Florida Gun Club. Philip G. McFadden won with a straight score of 15 birds, getting the Upson Cup and $45 cash award, while second money, after a shoot-off between Szechenyi, Allen Henry, and Czaraki, was divided by the latter two. Scores:

	Yards.	Killed.	Missed.
D. A. Upson	33	15	2
J. P. Knapp	31	15	2
J. T. Henry	28	14	1
Count Szechenyi	30	14	1
Edward H. Fitler	29	15	2
J. L. Stack	29	10	*3
Mr. Turner	28	10	*3
Philip G. McFadden	28	10	0
W. A. H. Stafford	27	10	*3
Robert J. Allen	27	14	1
H. E. Hutchinson	27	11	*3
Howard Brokaw	30	9	*3
Gerald Livingston	28	10	*3
Count Czaraki	28	14	*1

*Withdrew.

Keene Horses Out of Handicap.

James R. Keene has declared Ballot, Helmet, Affliction, and the Futurity winner, Sweep, from the Brooklyn Handicap, while Helmet and Grasmere were withdrawn from the Suburban. The only other withdrawals from the Brooklyn were Woolwinder and Boggs, and from the Suburban those declining were, in addition to Helmet and Grasmere, Woolwinder, Topland, The Fad, and Boggs.

List of Lost and Found articles on Page 12.

MOTOR BOATS SOLD FOR FOREIGN USE

Many Orders Placed at Garden Show for South America and the Far East.

YEARLY CONVENTIONS BEGIN

One of the characteristic features that has been convincingly illustrated during the National Motor Boat Show in Madison Square Garden has been the large number of visitors it has attracted from different parts of the country.

One remarkable feature of the show has been the number of boats sold for exportation. Prince Sayed, son of the Sultan of Arabia, purchased a duplicate of the twenty-six-foot launch now on exhibition at the show. The boat will be equipped with a Stamford 25 horse power, four-cylinder engine, from the Stamford Motor Company, and will be shipped within the next two weeks. The New York Yacht and Engine Company yesterday sold to the Russian Government a 24 horse power, twentieth century engine, to be used for a battleship tender. The engine will be shipped some time next week to Abo, Finland.

American steel boats, which made their invasion of South America last year, have been found so popular that several additional orders have been placed during the present show. Four have been ordered for Brazil, three for the Argentine Republic, and two for Chile, while Mr. Forsythe, representing the Government of British Guinea, ordered six Stamford motors for use in the Customs Service in that country.

The annual convention of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers was held yesterday in the offices of the association, in the Engineers' Building, West Fortieth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Nearly two hundred motor boat men were in attendance, and several important subjects were discussed relative to the motor boat industry.

President Taft will witness a novel boat launching on the evening of May 9, when he opens the Actors' Fund Fair at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, yesterday announced the gift of a thirty-foot motor boat from F. E. Wadsworth of the Detroit Boat Company. Mabel Taliaferro is to christen the craft, and to make the event spectacular a circular eighty-foot tank will be built in the gymnasium. A platform will be erected above the tank from which the boat will glide down a greased chute to the tank. Miss Taliaferro will adopt a novel method of christening the boat. She will occupy the front seat, and as the boat is released she will crash the bottle of wine over its prow.

The convention of the National Power Boat Association, which will be held at the Garden to-day, will convene at 10 A. M., with sessions in the afternoon and evening.

The principal subjects for discussion will be those arising from the efforts now being made to have adopted some legislation of an arbitrary character at Washington that it is felt would have a very injurious effect upon the industry and impose some burdensome restrictions upon all those engaged in operating boats, large or small.

The bill, which is now before the Committee on Merchant Marine, will be carefully discussed, and there will be considered another bill which the National Power Boat Association has, after many months' hard work, carefully prepared, and which it expects to present to the committee with the hope that it may take the place of the legislation now pending. Congressman W. E. Humphrey of Seattle, Wash., the ranking member of the Committee on Merchant Marine Fisheries, has arrived in the city. He will be present at one or more of the sessions and make an address, covering all the points under consideration. As an evidence of the extent to which the National Government is taking deep interest in this subject and the necessity of adopting some measure that will have the effect of preventing accidents and loss of life, the Department of Commerce and Labor will be represented by Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation.

PIRATES' PAY FOR EXTRA WORK

President Dreyfuss Will Give Them Two Days' Recompense for Long Season.

Under the order recently issued by President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club every player of the world's champions will receive overtime pay for every hour worked or played after Oct. 18 next. The President of the Pirates insists that the six months' contracts signed by his men terminate on Oct. 18. Therefore, if the new schedule which was approved at the recent annual meeting in New York is faithfully observed, there will be a snug bonus coming to each man on the membership roll of the Pittsburgs.

Dreyfuss is said to be the only club owner in the National League who will pay his men for the extra two days. Heretofore, under the regular 154-game schedule arrangement, the season has always closed on or before Oct. 13. The opening game this year will be on April 14 and the season will not close until Oct. 15. This means two more days for which players outside of the Pittsburg Club will receive no extra recompense.

Columbia's Revised Baseball Dates.

Besides some changes in the Columbia baseball schedule, as announced a few days ago, there have been three additions, so that the final schedule stands as follows:

March 25—College of the City of New York at South Field; March 30—Manhattan College at South Field; April 2—Rutgers at South Field; April 6—St. John's at South Field; April 9—New York Athletic Club at South Field; April 13—Pennsylvania at South Field; April 16—Princeton at Princeton; April 20—Fordham at Fordham; April 23—Cornell at Ithaca; April 27—Stevens at South Field; April 30—West Point at West Point; May 4—New York University at Ohio Field; May 7—Georgetown at South Field; May 10—Brown at South Field; May 14—Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; May 28—Yale at South Field; June 1—Syracuse at South Field; June 4—Trinity at Hartford; June 7—Syracuse at Syracuse.

PREDICTS DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Senator Davenport Says Bill Will Win Despite Commission's Report.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, one of the framers of the Hinman-Green Direct Nominations bill, which is favored by Gov. Hughes, in a statement to-day characterizes the report of the special Direct Primary Investigating Committee and its accompanying bill as "the echo of a lost cause."

"The conclusions of the commission," says Senator Davenport, "were discounted long ago by the intelligent and unbiased citizenship of the State in both parties. This commission and its representative are a product of the old régime. The old régime has melted away very rapidly during the last twelve months in the State of New York. And the end is not yet. The report was intended to be floated on the waters of the old régime. But the changed conditions have left the commission and the report high and dry on the shore.

"The chief trouble with the report is its blindness, its half truths, its misrepresentations, its fidelity to an outworn theory. This will all come out when these matters are debated in the Senate. If the advice of the commission were to be followed, which fatality, of course, will not occur, the Republican Party of the State of New York would become the party of reaction and would be overwhelmed next November beyond the possibility of resurrection. The people will have their way before the session is done."

INSURANCE BILLS GO IN.

Measures Intended to Carry Out Recommendations of Supt. Hotchkiss.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Authority to investigate every Lloyds association which claims the right to do business in this State is given to the Superintendent of Insurance in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Grattan and Assemblyman Allen, Chairmen of the legislative Committees on Insurance. After the investigation which the Superintendent may make he is empowered to determine as to each association whether it is for the best interests of the people that it continue to do an insurance business. The bill makes provision also for the regulation of this class of insurance by the State Department hereafter.

Another bill introduced by the same members affects town and county co-operative fire insurance. It divides the companies of this class into advance premium companies and assessment companies, and the latter into town and county companies. The bill recognizes existing associations and permits them to continue business after they have obtained a certificate of authority from the Superintendent.

It is expected that seven bills before the Legislature the enactment of which would make effective the recommendations of Supt. W. H. Hotchkiss of the Insurance Department will be considered at a hearing to be given next week by the Assembly Insurance Committee.

FAVOR WARD BALLOT BILL.

Many Members of the Legislature Expected to Support It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Members of the Legislature who are pushing the Ward Ballot bill declared to-day that Speaker Wadsworth, William Barnes, Jr., and other Republican leaders of the State are among those who are in favor of the measure. They say also that a majority of the Republican members of both houses and many of the Democratic members are in favor of the plan and express the belief that the new ballot will be in use at the election next Fall.

The Ward bill is a combination of the present form of ballot and features of the Massachusetts ballot. The form of ballot as devised by Assemblyman Artemus Ward, Jr., has been indorsed by the Republican Club of New York.

The Lee Ballot bill, which is now before the Legislature, is a form of the Massachusetts plan, and does not permit straight ticket voting. The Ward bill makes provision for voting a straight ticket, and, its advocates say, makes it easier to vote a split ticket than the ballot now in use.

TO USE FOREST PRESERVES.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment Would Permit Water Storage, &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A proposed constitutional amendment was introduced by Senator Coats and Assemblyman Merritt to-day to permit the use of lands within the forest preserve for water storage and the development of water power and the transmission of electricity under State control and for the construction of highways.

Under its provisions the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner may lease camp sites for not longer than ten years; may remove dead and down timber with the approval of the Governor, and may sell State lands wholly outside the Adirondack and Catskill reservations.

LOST, HER "DINNER RING."

Paskusz & Son's Stenographer Offers $100 Reward for It and Its Fellows.

A stenographer employed by the firm of Paskusz & Son of 108 Gold Street is trying through THE TIMES's lost column to recover her pocketbook containing besides some money two valuable diamond rings and a "dinner ring," in which is a large stone surrounded by diamonds. "Dinner" rings get their name because they are so large that it is impossible to wear them under gloves. They appear to most advantage at table.

The purse was lost somewhere in the vicinity of Park Row, Frankfort and Gold Streets. The owner has reported to the police and offers $100 reward for the recovery of the pocketbook. She says that the finder can have the cash it contained as well as the $100.

TRUESDALE PREDICTS GREATER PROSPERITY

But Lackawanna's President Condemns Federal Policy of Railroad Regulation.

EARNINGS MUCH INCREASED

Far Ahead of 1908 and Net Result Exceeds the Best Returns, Which Were in 1907.

The report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1909, shows an increase of 18.51 per cent. in net revenue, less taxes, more than the previous year. President Truesdale reports earnings from all sources, with the exception of coal, substantially above those of 1908, though lower than earnings of 1907.

Total revenue from operation amounted to $54,815,012, against $32,898,495 in 1908, and total expenses of $18,745,509 amounted to 58.84 per cent. of the gross return, leaving net revenues from operation of $16,069,501, against $14,274,840 in 1908. The increase in expenses was only .65 per cent., while net revenues from operations increased 12.57 per cent.

Additional income is $5,475,906, an increase of $2,798,637 over this item in the previous year, largely due to the $2,544,104 received for the company's holdings of 37,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock. The total income of $23,513,595 showed an increase of $4,583,404 over that item in the previous year, and after the payment of $7,584,400 in charges and $5,831,586 in dividends left a balance surplus of $10,147,609, against $5,457,125 in 1908.

While gross earnings did not quite equal those of 1907, the net results were "somewhat better than that year," President Truesdale says.

The Lackawanna's President again criticises the Federal regulation which he was one of the first to protest against when the Roosevelt policies were in the making. He complains that the only increase of importance in general expenses was in salaries of clerks and general office expenses, due "to new and elaborate reports and data required by the Federal and State authorities in connection with the details of the operations of the company. These requirements are becoming more and more exacting and burdensome each year, and in many cases give information that is apparently of little use or value to either the officials who require it or to the public."

He also complains of the increase of $213,700 in taxes due in part to the necessity of showing the "amount payable from the year's income under the new Federal corporation tax law, all the provisions of this law are finally upheld by the courts and the payment of the tax levied thereunder is enforced."

On this point he says:

The State and local taxes levied against the railroads are now in many cases unduly burdensome, and the operations of the new Federal law referred to will materially increase this burden. In view of all the conditions surrounding railroad operations, it is difficult to regard this new law as other than a most unjust one.

Speaking generally of the Federal attitude toward railroads, President Truesdale sees more trouble ahead. He says:

Notwithstanding the experience of 1907, and the great slump of business which followed the financial depression in the latter part of that year, the results of which were most serious upon the railroads of the country and all industries and interests dependent upon them for their business and prosperity, there still prevails a feeling in certain quarters that the railroads need additional regulation and restraint through the enactment of laws that shall further limit the control of the owners thereof as respects the management and operation of their properties.

In view of the past experience and present conditions, it is difficult to understand why this should be required. As a matter of fact, no adequate or convincing reasons have been given why it should be necessary. The only reason that can be urged—as in fact the only one that can be given—is that the exigencies of the political situation require it. It is certainly most unfortunate that the great and valuable railroad properties of this country should be made the shuttlecock of the game of politics. It cannot be questioned that if this policy is pursued it must eventually result disastrously to the railroads of the country and all interests dependent upon them.

The various interests located in the territory served by this railroad are prosperous and apparently satisfied with conditions as they are.

Aside from political exigencies, President Truesdale thinks that "the coming year will be more prosperous and the business of the country larger than in any previous year of its history." George F. Baker, Jr., was elected a director to succeed the late H. McK. Twombly.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 23.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

Dr. Jackpot	8	Jackpot	7¼
Elkton	69¾	McKinney	46
El Paso	67	Old Gold	4
Findley	10¾	Portland	103
Gold Dollar	10¼	Vindicator	79
Isabella	16¼	J. Sample	9¼

Edison Company to Have a Stock Issue

The New York Edison Company filed yesterday with the Public Service Commission an application for permission to issue new stock to the amount of $5,549,400. The object of the issue is to retire bonds amounting to $4,312,000 of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and also to retire $988,000 of bonds of the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, which, however, are not due until 1940, and the redemption premium will increase the amount to $1,037,400.

MORSE GETS AN ACCOUNTING.

An Interlocutory Judgment Entered Against Firm of John Wallace & Co.

Charles W. Morse obtained an interlocutory judgment for an accounting yesterday by Justice Platzek, in the Supreme Court, against William G. McKinley, George E. Thompson, and Benjamin H. Timpson, of the Stock Exchange firm of John Wallace & Co., with which he had an account in 1907, 1908, and 1909.

Morse alleged that his account showed $36,000 profits on Nov. 10, 1909, but that the firm "sold or pretended to sell" stocks and bonds which he had put up as collateral. This included 100 shares of Garfield National Bank stock, 200 shares of Hudson Navigation Company stock, 17,287 shares of Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company stock, and 1,069 income bonds of the same company.

Morse charged the firm with illegally charging him double commissions, interest on mythical and fictitious transactions, and "illegal interest on pretended loans."

Justice Platzek pronounced the defendants' demurrer that the complaint did not allege a cause of action "frivolous."

PER DIEM CAR RATE RAISED.

Roads Will Charge Each Other More for Use of Rolling Stock After March 1

Announcement was made yesterday that the railways of the country have voted affirmatively on the proposal to increase the per diem charges on freight cars while in use by roads other than the owner. The new rate will become effective on March 1. There are 340 roads in the American Railway Association, owning 2,250,000 freight cars.

Under the new schedule the charges will be 30 cents per car per day during the months of March, April, May, June, and July, and 35 cents during the remaining months of the year. The rate now in effect is 25 cents a day.

Two years ago the rate was advanced to 50 cents, but several roads refused to pay this rate and the charge was again dropped to 25 cents.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.20	Justice	.20
Alpha Con	.07	Lady Wash. Con	.15
Andes	.22	Mexican	1.00
Belcher	1.20	Occidental Con	.32
Bullion	.34	Ophir	2.10
Caledonia	.33	Overman	.30
Challenge Con	.42	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.27	Savage	.55
Confidence	1.72	Sag Belcher	.20
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.72
Crown Point	1.20	Union Con	.80
Gould & Curry	.32	Utah Con	.12
Hale & Norcross	.57	Yellow Jacket	1.80
Julia	.17		

Silver bars, .62; Mexican dollars, .45@45½; drafts, sight, 11@12⅛c premium; telegraph, 14@15c premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	1.52	Daisy	.07
J. Butler	.11	Diamondfield	.02
McNamara	.27	Goldfield C. Mines	7.50
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.03
Montana	.03	Jumbo Extension	.38
North Star	.08	Kendall	.02
Tonopah Extension	.71	Lone Star	.04
West End	.32	Sandstorm	.09
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.10
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.16	Bullfrog Nat. Bk	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Montgomery Mt	.01
Combination Frac.	.30	Tramps Con	.04
Crackerjack	.02		

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—An advance of 8 points in Chicago Pneumatic Tool stock caused a stir on the local Exchange to-day, the rise being due to the action of the Directors in declaring a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend payable April 25. The shares sold at 46, but reacted fractionally from that figure. Street's Stable Car Line stock also moved upward in response to pool operations, but other stocks listed here were dull and featureless.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Can	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
100	Am. Can pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
25	Am. Tel. & Tel	141¾	141¾	141¾
128	Booth Fish	35	35	35
1,344	Chi. Pneu. Tool	46¾	40¼	46¾
35	Chi. Rys., Ser 2	32	31¾	32
25	Chi. Telephone	131¾	131¾	131¾
15	Chicago T. & T	132	132	132
142	Com. Edison	117	116¾	116¾
16	Diamond Match	106	104½	106
125	Illinois Brick	80	70¾	70¾
1	National Biscuit	110	110	110
5	National Carbon	107	107	107
190	People's Gas	110¾	110¼	110¾
20	Quaker Oats	186	185	186
60	Quaker Oats pf	105	105	105
1,635	Sears-Roebuck	160¾	158¼	160¾
185	Sears-Roebuck pf	120	120	120
145	South Side Elevated	82¾	82¾	82¾
210	Street's Stable C. L	81¾	81¼	81¾
190	Swift & Co	106¾	103¾	106
100	U. S. Steel	80¾	80¼	80¾

UP-STATE BANK REPORTS.

The reports of the State banks and trust companies in New York State outside of New York City, issued yesterday by the State Banking Department, showed these changes for the week:

STATE BANKS.

		Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$90,061,400	$110,800
Total deposits	95,126,900	47,300
Total reserve	19,510,400	*236,000
Average reserve, 21%	res. required, 15%.	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	$133,700,000	$39,500
Total deposits	140,691,000	575,000
Total reserve	18,477,800	60,000
Average reserve, 13.8%	res. required, 10%.	

*Increase.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Monday as follows:

	Feb. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$865,281	$21,172,816	$214,760,089
Inter. revenue	1,260,307	15,616,785	172,895,424
Miscellaneous	104,038	2,213,340	28,548,758
Total	$2,232,617	$39,002,948	$416,204,247
Expenditures	696,707	30,424,665	439,360,621
Surplus	1,535,909	*2,758,282	23,068,374

*Deficit.

DOUBLE CONTINENTAL CAPITAL.

Insurance Company's New Issue of $1,000,000 Given as a Dividend.

The Continental Insurance Company will soon declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent., increasing its outstanding stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. This increase in capital will be effected by the transfer of $1,000,000 from the company's surplus account to capital account, and will bring the company's issued capital up to the full amount authorized in its charter. The Continental Insurance Company, one of the largest and best known companies in the United States, has in addition to its present cash capital of $1,000,000 a net surplus of over $13,000,000, and its assets are in excess of $22,800,000. Its investments include stocks and bonds valued in the company's statement as of Jan. 1 last at $16,190,000.

The company has been in business fifty-seven years. Its paid up capital at the outset was $500,000, which was increased in 1872 to $1,000,000. The company's stock is now selling at 1 900, and the dividends paid on the stoc are at the rate of 70 per cent. a year.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Pig Iron Market Slow, but Demand for Finished Material Strong.

Commenting on conditions in the trade, the Iron Age says:

Sentiment in the iron trade shows improvement, though there is little change in the volume of new business. The market for pig iron is nearly at a standstill, if production has gone ahead faster than was warranted some readjustment will be necessary.

One reason for the better feeling in finished material this week is found in the reports from the Chicago district of plans by railroads for new buying and for new equipment orders. One line is figuring on 30,000 tons of bridge work. Rail orders show an increase over recent weeks, including 10,000 tons for the Mexico Northwestern Railway, 5,250 tons for the Louisville & Nashville, and 5,000 tons for the Monon. A contract for 20,250 tons recently placed by the 'Frisco Line with the Alabama mill is just now reported.

The export trade in steel products is in excellent condition. Foreign rail orders amounting to 30,000 tons were placed in this country last week, coming from Australia, Mexico, Cuba, and South America. Foreign demand for steel shows that conditions in the markets of the world are better than in four years.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The pig iron market during the past week has shown some signs of increased activity in several districts, especially Pittsburg, but at the same time there are evidences of weakness, particularly in the South, where very low prices are being made, not only by the middle men, but by the furnaces, and the market seems to be settling toward $13, Birmingham, for No. 2. That large stocks are not being accumulated during the present period is shown by reports of the furnaces of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, which indicate that the accumulation of iron has remained practically unchanged during the past month.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Street railway stocks took another slump in the local market to-day in response to the strike on the rapid transit lines. Opening at 24¼, the price of Rapid Transit shares quickly dropped to 23¼, a loss of 1¼ from Monday's closing price, and of 2¾ since the strike was announced on Saturday. This carried the quotation down to the lowest since December, 1908, when this stock sold at 21¾. Union Traction was similarly hard hit, falling to 48¾, a decline of ⅜ from Monday and of 2¾ from Saturday. There was the usual erratic trading in Lehigh Valley, but outside of this the rest of the local market was inactive. A few hundred shares of Lehigh Navigation changed hands, the price dropping to 100, a loss of one point.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alliance Insurance	12	12	12
5	Am. Cement	26½	26½	26½
40	Am. Railways	44½	44½	44½
193	Cambria Steel	48¼	48	48
40	Electric Co. of Am	11¾	11¾	11¾
225	Erie	29¾	29¼	29¾
12	Fairmount Park	5	5	5
14	Hunt & B. T	8	8	8
25	Ins. Co. of N. A	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Lake Superior Corp	34	34	34
236	Lehigh Nav	100	99½	100
506	Lehigh Nav. trust cfts	100¼	100	100
1,400	Lehigh Valley	106	105	106¼
150	Lehigh Val. Trans. pf	13½	13½	13½
663	Pennsylvania	66⅜	66¼	66 33-16
1	Penn. Salt Mfg	109	109	109
210	Philadelphia Co	50¾	50¾	50¾
965	Philadelphia Electric

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U S Steel	18.72	Ry Steel Spg.	11.90
Amer Loco.	18.48	Gen Chemical	11.54
Amer Sugar	16.94	Pressed S Car	11.17
Car Foundry	16.76	Am Ag Chem.	10.28
Int Harvest	16.69	Int Stm Pump.	9.62
Am Cot Oil	15.81	Natl Lead	9.24
Am Smelting	15.54	Rep Iron & S.	8.84
Natl Biscuit	15.48	Am Woolen	8.61
Va Car Chem.	14.75	Corn Products.	7.90

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and for Most Part Little Changed—Call Money 2¾@3 Per Cent.

BREAK IN COTTON MARKET

Trading on Stock Exchange Smallest in Six Months—Banks Lose Cash.

The market failed to find any fresh inspiration over the holidays, and the movement of prices yesterday was as a whole as meaningless as the changes recorded on Monday. The market was even duller than on that day, the transactions being by far the smallest of the year and below any total for a full day at any time within the last six months. Of the much reduced trading considerably more than half represented the transactions in Reading, United States Steel, and Union Pacific, which were in this order the three most active stocks of the day. Except for an opening advance of 2 points in Reading, half of which was lost before the close of the session, and the development of more than usual activity in American Telephone and Telegraph, during the course of which the price of that issue rose 3 points, coincidently with an advance in the company's convertible bonds to the highest price of the year, the market was without features of any interest. Price movements within the limited range to which they were restricted were irregular and so, too, was the final showing in the matter of net changes for the day, but a majority of the stocks usually active, including those which still retained their right to this designation, showed losses. The market had before it yesterday the Attorney General's reference in his Washington's Birthday speech in Washington to the need and the Administration's purpose to enforce the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, but the temper of the market was very different from that which prevailed when discussion of this same subject was recently exerting unsettling influence on the Stock Exchange. The market yesterday was in no wise affected by this repetition of the Administration's purpose in respect to the regulation of corporations. A further decline in cotton amounting to a net loss of 60 points in several of the options, with a recession of 40 points in spot cotton prices, was the most interesting market development of the day. A reflection of the continued dullness in the iron market was found in The Iron Age weekly review, which recorded that the pig iron market was nearly at a standstill. This authority was able to record, however, a better feeling in the market for finished material, due principally to larger actual and prospective orders from the railways. The banks again lost cash to the Sub-Treasury, bringing their total loss since Friday up to $2,252,000, compared with a gain of $2,200,000 during the corresponding period of last week. Foreign exchange rates were higher.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

General Asphalt Co. for dividend on preferred.
United Cigar Manufacturers for dividend on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Bottling Brewers' Protective Association.
Northern Central Railroad.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.
Subway Realty Co.
Tennessee Copper Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

N. K. Fairbanks Co.
N. K. Fairbanks Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 2 3-16 per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2⅜ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $431,966,645; balances, $14,345,173; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $624,070.

The local banks have lost $2,252,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was strong, with demand quoted at $4.8860@$4.8870, sixty days at $4.8425@$4.8440, and cables at $4.8880@$4.8890.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅛ less 3-32@5.16⅛ less 3-64 for cables and 5.17½ less 1-64@5.17½ plus 1-32 for sight; reichsmarks, 95 8-16 less 1-32@95 3-16 plus 1-64 for cables, 95¼ less 1-64@95½ plus 1-32 for sight, and 94½@94⅝ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 10c discount; Chicago, par @10c premium; St. Louis 35c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, $1.25 premium; St. Paul, 50c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 24d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 52c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of yesterday at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

75 shares Realty Associates, $100 each, 120@120¼.

14 shares Lincoln Trust Co., $100 each, 145.

5 shares Madison Safe Deposit Co., $100 each, $35 lot.

25 shares Hamilton Trust Co. of Brooklyn, $100 each, 270½.

Membership New York Metal Exchange, $5.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

50 shares Colorado & Southern Railway Co. first preferred, $100 each, 81¼.

50 shares American Car & Foundry Co. preferred, $100 each, 117½.

50 shares Manhattan Railway Co., $100 each, 136¾.

40 shares Omaha Water Co. first preferred, $100 each, 58.

32 shares Omaha Water Co. second preferred, $100 each, 25.

184 shares Bethlehem Steel Corporation preferred, $100 each, 56.

276 shares Bethlehem Steel Corporation common, $100 each, 28⅝.

1,250 shares Hinds Consolidated Mining Co., $1 each, $21 lot.

10 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each, 291.

$4,000 La France Copper Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, interest January and July, July, 1909, coupons attached, 15.

1 free right New York Society Library, $136.

$3,000 Southern Pacific Co. Central Pacific collateral 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 1949, interest June and December, accrued interest to be charged, 92⅝.

$5,000 Glen Telephone Co. 6 per cent. bonds, due 1912, interest June and December, accrued interest to be charged, 98.

$500 Staples & Hanford Co. 8 per cent. bonds, due 1931, interest February and August, accrued interest to be charged, 40.

$1,000 Western Pacific Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1933, interest March and September, accrued interest to be charged, 07⅛.

100 shares People's Bank, $25 each, 274½.

20 shares Northern Bank, $100 each, 100.

1,000 shares Big Vein Copper Co., $10 each, $25 lot.

2 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each, 291.

16 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 480½.

5 shares City Investing Co. common, $100 each, 61.

$3,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 110.

55 shares Washington Gas Light Co. common, $20 each, $71¼ per share.

672 shares Baron Hirsch Cemetery, $25 each, $5,000 lot.

1,000 shares Reading Railroad Co. second preferred, $50 each, 105⅞.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Feb. 23, 1910 333,557
From Jan. 1, 1910 38,366,193
Corresponding period last year 27,592,597

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12	12¼	100	Allis-Chalmers	12	12	12	12	— ¼
75¼	76¼	18,900	*Amalgamated Cop.	76⅝	76⅝	75⅞	75⅞	— ½
87⅜	88⅛	500	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅝	88⅝	88	88	— ½
11⅞	11⅝	200	Am. Can	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	76¾	400	Am. Can pf	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76¾	...
62¼	63	900	Am. Car & Foundry	62½	63	61⅞	63	+1⅛
63	65	100	Am. Cotton Oil	65	65	65	65	+ ¼
50	50¼	1,000	Am. Locomotive	51	51⅝	50¼	50¼	— ⅝
7½	8	200	Am. Malt	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
83	83½	6,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84	84	83½	83½	— ⅝
107¼	107⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107½	...
142⅝	142⅞	21,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	140½	143	140⅝	142¾	+2¾
93	94	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	94	94	94	94	...
37½	37⅞	900	Am. Woolen	37⅞	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
49⅝	49¾	1,300	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	49¾	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
50	90	300	Ann Arbor pf.	48½	49½	48½	49½	...
115½	115¾	5,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	115¾	115¾	115⅛	115¼	— ½
103½	103⅝	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	— ⅛
130	130¼	800	Atlantic Coast Line.	130½	130¾	130	130	...
111¼	111¾	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅝
28½	29⅛	800	Bethlehem Steel	29	30	29	29	+1
57⅝	60	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	60	60	60	60	+3
73¾	74	1,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅝	74	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
25	29	200	Buffalo & Sus. pf.	28	28	26	28	— 7½
180⅝	180⅞	800	Canadian Pacific	180⅞	180⅝	180⅜	180⅜	+ ½
.08	10@5	20	Can. P. sub.cfs. 1st pd.	173½	173½	173½	173½	...
40⅜	40¾	7,825	Central Leather Co.	41⅝	42	39¾	40⅜	1¾
108	108⅜	25	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	...
88⅝	88¾	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	88⅝	88⅞	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	31⅞	200	Chicago Gt. Western	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
145¾	145⅞	4,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	145¾	146	145¼	145¾	— ⅛
161	161½	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¾	— ¼
156	157	1,911	Chi. & Northwestern	157¼	157⅝	156⅝	157¼	+ ¼
162	165	500	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	161½	162½	161½	162½	+2½
80	82	1,900	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	78½	80¼	78½	80¼	+2½
39	39½	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	39¼	39	39	— ½
62½	62⅝	1,140	Colorado & Southern	61½	62⅝	61½	62⅝	+1⅝
20	21	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	...
...	...	600	*Comstock Tunnel	1⅜	34	30	30	...
144⅜	145¼	1,100	Consolidated Gas	145⅜	145⅝	145	145	— ½
18½	18⅝	100	Corn Products Ref.	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
82	83	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	82	82	82	82	...
176½	177	800	Delaware & Hudson	176	177	176	177	+1⅜
40⅝	41	400	Denver & Rio Grande	41¼	41¼	40⅝	41	...
81¾	81⅞	100	Distillers' Securities	82	82	82	82	+ ⅜
28½	29	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	29	29	29	29	...
29¼	29½	8,950	Erie	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
46	46⅛	800	Erie 1st pf.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
79½	80	600	Federal M. & S. pf.	80	80	79⅝	79⅝	—2⅛
90	103	100	General Chemical	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	...
154⅜	156½	236	General Electric	156	156	156	156	+1½
136¼	136⅜	1,400	Great Northern pf.	136¾	136⅞	136¼	136½	— ¼
69	69¾	300	*G. N. certs. ore prop.	70	70	70	70	...
141⅜	142½	400	Illinois Central	142½	142½	142½	142½	— ½
21½	21¾	2,200	Interborough-Met.	22	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ½
55¼	55⅞	2,100	Interborough-Met. pf.	56	56	54⅞	55¼	— ½
87	88½	300	Int. Harvester	87	87	87	87	+1
119	120	100	Int. Harvester pf.	120	120	120	120	— ¼
55½	55⅞	800	Int. Paper pf.	56	56	55½	55½	...
37⅞	38	400	Kansas City South.	38	38⅛	38	38	...
69	70	100	Kan. City South. pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
102	102½	400	Laclede Gas	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	— ¼
22	24	100	Lake Erie & Western	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
60¾	61	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅜
151½	152	2,100	Louisville & Nash.	151½	152⅜	151½	152	+1
211¼	214⅜	200	Mercantile Marine pf.	211½	213⅝	211¾	213⅝	— ½
42	44	200	Minn. & St. Louis	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¾
72	80	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	80	80	80	80	—6
142	142¼	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	+ ¾
91½	91⅝	100	M., St. P. & S. M. l.l.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
43	43¼	1,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	— ⅜
70	71¼	1,300	Missouri Pacific	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
107⅜	100½	500	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	109	109	109	109	—1⅝
120½	123¼	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	—2
80⅜	81¾	400	Nat. Lead Co.	81½	81½	81	81	— ¼
27	27⅛	400	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
121¼	121½	7,862	N. Y. Central	122	122⅜	121⅝	121⅜	— ⅝
158⅜	159	325	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	159½	159½	159	159	—1
148	149	300	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub.cfs 1st pd.	149¼	149¼	149	149	...
45⅛	45¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	45¼	45½	45¼	45⅛	— ⅛
101	101¼	700	Norfolk & Western	100½	101½	100½	101	...
79	79⅝	200	North American	79⅛	79⅝	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅝
135¾	136¼	1,025	Northern Pacific	136⅜	136⅝	135⅞	136	— ⅞
31½	31⅞	800	Pacific Mail	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	...
39	41¼	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
133¼	133¼	10,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	133¼	133⅝	133	133¼	+ ⅛
110½	110½	200	People's Gas, Chicago.	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¼
102½	103	300	Philadelphia Co.	102	102½	102	102⅜	—1⅛
99	99½	2,650	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	98	99¼	98	99	+1¼
20½	21	200	Pittsburg, Coal	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¾
42	42½	250	Pressed Steel Car	42½	42¾	42½	42½	...
101	102	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ¾
193	197	200	Pullman Co.	196½	196½	196	196	—1
3⅛	3¼	100	Quicksilver	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
169⅜	169¾	91,300	Reading	170	170⅞	169½	169¾	+1
38⅞	39	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
101¾	102¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	— ⅛
49¼	49½	20,700	Rock Island Co.	49¼	50	49	49⅜	+ ⅜
86	87	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	87	87	86¼	86¼	—1⅝
49⅛	50	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49¾	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	...
60	65	6	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs.	60	60	60	60	—2
20¼	30	100	St. Louis Southwest.	20½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅝
73	73½	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73	—1
75¼	75½	240	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	75¾	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	— ¼
116½	118½	22	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	118½	118¼	118½	118½	...
125½	125¾	6,500	Southern Pacific	125¾	126¼	125½	125½	— ¼
28¼	28⅜	200	Southern R'way ext.	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	65¼	200	South. R'way pf. ext.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
33	33¼	200	Tennessee Copper	33¼	33¼	33	33	+ ⅛
8	9	100	Third Avenue	9	9	9	9	—1
65½	66¼	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	66	66	66	66	...
113¾	113⅞	300	Twin City Rap. Tran.	114	114	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
186	186⅛	42,700	Union Pacific	187½	187½	185⅞	186⅜	+ ⅜
100	101	500	Union Pacific pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1½
110¼	110⅝	410	United Dry Goods pf.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110½	...
37	37⅛	300	United Rys. Invest.	37	37	37	37	...
66⅜	67¼	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	— ⅛
23½	25	300	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅞
73¾	74¼	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
44	45	900	U. S. Rubber	45¼	45⅝	44¼	44¼	—1
114	115	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼	+ ⅛
80¼	80¼	77,300	U. S. Steel	80¼	80⅞	79⅝	80¼	— ⅛
119½	120	800	U. S. Steel pf.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119½	— ⅛
49½	49⅝	800	Utah Copper	50	50¼	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
...	...	2,500	Utah Copper rights	⅛	⅛	3-32	3-32	—1-32
54	54⅜	550	Va.-Caro. Chemical	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ½
21½	22	600	Wabash	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21¼	...
46⅜	46⅝	2,200	Wabash pf.	47½	47⅝	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	1,400	Western Union Tel.	73	74	73	73⅞	+ ⅛
68	70⅜	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
48	49¼	200	Wisconsin Central	49¾	49¾	49	49	— ⅝

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	101	101⅜	Hock. V. r.	102	118
2s, c., 1930	101	...	Hock. V. pf.	88½	90
3s, r., 1918	102⅜	103¼	Homestake	84½	88½
3s, c., 1918	102¼	103¾	Inger.-Rand.	90	...
4s, r., 1925	114½	115¾	Inger.-Rand. pf.	95	...
4s, c., 1925	114½	115¾	Int. Paper.	14½	14½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	101¼	Int. Power.	...	30
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101¼	Int. St. P.	43	48¾
Adams Exp.	242	265	Int. St. P. pf.	55	88
Alb. & S.	280	...	Iowa Cent.	22	22¾
Allis-C. pf.	41	42½	Iowa C. pf.	41¾	42½
Am. Ag. C.	45	47	Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	75	80
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101½	103⅝	K. & D. M.	6	8
A. B. S. pf.	93	96	K. & D. M. pf.	35	45
A. C. & F. pf.	117¾	119	Kn. I., Chi.	10	50
Am. Coal	90	125	Kn. I., Chi., pf.	70	83
Am. Cot. O. pf.	101	107	Lacl. G. pf.	80	100
Am. D. T.	10	30	Lake Shore.	390	400
Am. Exp.	273	293	Long Island.	62	70
A. H. & L.	7	7¼	Mackay Cos.	89	90
A. H. & L. pf.	38½	40	Mackay Cos. pf.	76	76½
Am. L. Sec.	23½	23¾	Mah. C. R.	311	...
Am. L. Co.	14¾	15¼	Man. Beach.	3	4
Am. L. Co. pf.	38	39	Man. Elev.	134	136
A. Loc. pf.	112	114	Md. C. pf.	50	90
Am. M. pf.	43	45	Mer. Marine	6¾	7
A. Sm. pf., B.	88½	89½	Met. St. R.	16	19
Am. Snuff.	250	...	Mich. Cent.	145	180
Am. Sn. pf.	94	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	162	166
Am. St. Fd.	60½	61	Mo., K. & T. pf.	71¾	78
Am. Sug. R.	124	125	Nat. Biscuit.	120	130
Am. Sug. R. pf.	121¼	123¼	Nat. Cas.	180	190
A. T. & T.	70	77	Nat. Enam.	22½	23¼
Am. W. Co. pf.	101½	103¼	Nat. En. pf.	90	98
Ann Arbor.	15	30	Nat. L. pf.	107	111
B. & O. pf.	91½	93	Nat. R. of C. pf.	61	62
Batopilas M.	3	3½	N. Cent. C.	80	60
B. Un.	157	130	N. Y. A. B.	75	78
Bruns. Ter.	12½	15	N. Y. C. & St. L.	58	62
B., R. & P. pf.	95	107	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	118
B., R. & P. pf.	125	138	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	93
But'k Co.	32	33	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	57½	58½
Canada So.	66¾	68½	N. Y. D. Co.	80	40
C. R. R. of N. J.	200	300	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82	85
C. & S. A. Tel.	118	119¾	N. Y., L. & W.	125	130
Chi. & Alt.	56	58	N. W. pf.	188	192
C. & A. pf.	...	90	Nor. Pac.	209	...
C. B. & Q.	200	...	Ont. Mining.	3	3½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	...	118	Pac. Coast.	109	114
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	57⅛	58½	Pac. C. 1st pf.	98	110
C., I. & L. pf.	65	80	Pac. C. 2d pf.	103	114
C. & N. W. pf.	203	210	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	85	101¼
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	162	170	Peo. & E.	20	24
Chi. Un. Tr. ctfs. sta.	3½	4½	Pere Marq.	35	40
Chi. Un. Tr. pf. cts. st	8	10	Pere Marq. 1st pf.	60	63
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	110	Pere Marq. 2d pf.	40	47
Cleve. & P.	171	...	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
Col. F. & I. pf.	110	...	Pitts. C. pf.	71	72
Col. So. 1st pf.	80	82½	Q'sail'r pf.	3½	4
Col. So. 2d pf.	79	81	Ry. St. Sp.	40	42
Cons. Coal.	103	...	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	101	107
Crex Carpet.	55	68	Rdg. 1st pf.	90	92
D., L. & W.	580	610	Rdg. 2d pf.	103½	107
D. & R. G. pf.	79	79½	Rens. & S.	195	...
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	10	R., W. & O.	120	...
Det. U. R.	62¾	66	Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	105
D., S. S. & A.	15	16	Rutland pf.	28	35
Du. P. De N. Pow. pf.	85	88	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	70
Erie 2d pf.	34	36	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill.	140	160
Ev. & T. H.	56	62	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	120
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90	Sears-R. pf.	...	123¼
F. M. & S.	...	109	So. P. R. S.	81	85
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103	106	So. P. R. S. pf.	110¾	118
Granby Con.	90	112	So. Ry. M.	32½	33¾
Hav. E. R.	91	92½	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	84½	88
Hav. E. R. pf.	32½	93¾			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
2d week Feb.	$54,327	$43,192	$11,134
July 1-Feb. 14.	1,622,071	1,270,439	351,632

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

2d week Feb.	44,556	45,083	*527
July 1-Feb. 14.	1,462,427	1,219,678	242,749

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

2d week Feb.	11,732	7,176	4,556
July 1-Feb. 14.	322,121	879,037	*56,946

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

2d week Feb.	73,750	70,039	3,711
July 1-Feb. 15.	2,396,989	2,176,097	220,892

*Decrease.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	$4,815,011	32,898,495	37,264,473
Exp. and taxes	19,775,324	19,648,556	22,889,439
Net	13,039,687	13,249,939	14,375,034
Other income	5,473,900	5,680,251	5,165,155
Total income	23,513,595	19,930,191	19,540,189
Charges, &c.	7,543,400	8,233,066	9,540,861
Surplus	*15,979,195	10,697,125	10,089,328
Dividends	5,831,586	5,240,000	5,240,000
Surplus	10,147,609	5,457,125	4,849,328

*Equal to 52.97 per cent. earned on $30,277,000 capital stock, compared with 40.8 per cent. earned on $26,200,000 capital stock last year.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY COMPANY for January—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross

6% First Mortgage
Irrigation Gold Bonds

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading Much Concentrated.

The total sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday amounted to 383,557 shares, the smallest total this year, the smallest, in fact, recorded at any time in the last six months. The three most active stocks of the session—Reading, United States Steel, and Union Pacific—supplied more than 200,000 shares—that is, considerably more than half the total in all stocks. There were 127 issues dealt in, but only 7 of these appeared in the list for as much as 10,000 shares, and, counting these 7, there were only 34 stocks all told which were dealt in to the extent of as much as 1,000 shares. There were 33 stocks in which the sales were limited to a single hundred shares. A record such as this indicates a lack of public interest in the market, and even of any widespread interest among professional traders.

***

Norfolk & Western Financing.

Norfolk & Western, it was reported yesterday, may soon do some financing through a further issue of bonds of one of the issues already authorized. The Directors are expected to meet to-day, but whether they will announce a new issue at this time is not definitely known. Banking interests which have shared in most of the recent Norfolk & Western financing disclaimed knowledge yesterday of any purpose of putting out an issue of bonds in the immediate future. There has been relatively little financing done by the railroads in recent months, and some issues which were expected last month have not yet been offered. Meanwhile there has been some improvement in the general tone of the bond market, and the expectation is that the roads which have waited will find a better market for bonds than if they had gone into the market a few weeks ago.

***

Market at a Standstill.

At the luncheon hour yesterday trading on the floor of the Stock Exchange came almost to a standstill. Between noon and 1 o'clock the total transactions, including the sales in the three or four stocks in which a semblance of activity is maintained, amounted only to 22,000 shares, the smallest hour's trading recorded so far this year. The price changes during this time were as negligible as the volume of transactions themselves, prices either changing not at all or only by small fractions. Traders found nothing in the condition of the market to make it worth while to give close attention to it, and a majority of them were content when the noon hour came to leave the market to take care of itself. In the absence of traders' transactions the dealings dropped to a very low ebb.

***

American Telephone Active.

An advance which was the more noteworthy because of the generally lifeless character of the trading in stocks occurred in both the stocks and bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The explanation vouchsafed for the increased activity and strength of these issues was that their position in the market had been materially improved as a result of the sale by the Mackay Companies of the large block of American Telephone and Telegraph stock which that company held. This stock is understood to have been taken by bankers, who have since been disturbing the stock among investors. Accompanying yesterday's advance was a report that this reselling had been completed. In the absence of specific information on this point, however, there were some who surmised that the recent increase in activity and strength of American Telephone was not unconnected with the effort of bankers to market the stock formerly held by the Mackay Companies.

***

Further Break in Cotton.

After the double holiday cotton repeated its decline of last week, breaking from 30 to 35 points for the old options and from 20 to 25 points for the new crop, carrying prices down to what is now a loss of more than a cent a pound, all made in the last ten days. The bulk of the selling came from brokers who are looked upon as the agents of the Scales and Brown interests, and interest in the decline and the heavy selling yesterday centred in whether these accounts have been finally liquidated. Yesterday's prices of 13.73 for March, 13.87 for May, 13.75 for July, 13.34 for August, and 12.56 for September and 12.20 for October are within approximately 35 points of the lowest level reached in the January break. Spot cotton markets in the South are quoting prices above a parity with these levels.

***

Metal Exchange Seat $5.

A membership on the Metal Exchange, put up at auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday, sold at $5. The attempt of the Metal Exchange last year to rival the London market as a centre for speculation in the metal by adopting standard copper with differentials as the medium of trades, has failed of realisation, but there is still left a valuable equity in the Exchange's property in Pearl Street.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Cotton Duck issues were weak. Cotton Duck 5s lost ¾, to 72, but later recovered the loss, and a small lot of Consolidated Cotton Duck common sold at 4½, a low record price. While there were no sales of the preferred, it was offered at 18, with 14 the best bid price. The low price on the preferred last year was 20, and the last sale at 25. One week ago Cotton Duck 5s sold at 74½. The weakness is ascribed to reports of a very unsatisfactory business year. Shares, 425; bonds, $117,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A. C. L., Conn. 5-20s.	91¾	91¾	91¾
14,000	A. C. L. conv. Deb. 4s.	100	99⅞	100
15,000	A. C. L. 4s ctfs.	100⅝	100½	100½
1,000	City & Sub. 5s, Wash.	104	104	104
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	110	110	110
11,000	Cotton Duck 5s	72¾	72¾	72¾
5,000	Con. G., E. L. & P.	81½	81½	81½
10,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	104½	104½	104½
11,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42	42	42
10,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	105	105	105
2,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	112	112	112
6,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped.	83	83	83
1,000	Seaboard 5-yr. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	United Rys. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
20,000	United Rys. 4s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
20,000	United Rys. inc.	60¼	60¼	60¼
1,000	Va. Century	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Wilming. & Weld. 4s.	97¼	97¼	97¼

STOCKS.

105	A. C. L., Conn., war.	180	180	180
50	A. C. L. of Conn.	250	250	250
100	Con. G., E. L. & P.	49	49	49
10	Con. Cotton Duck	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Fidelity & Dep.	152	152	152
100	Houston Oil	7½	7½	7½
5	Mechanics' Bank	28	28	28
5	Northern Central	125	125	125
5	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
5	Western Bank	87	87	87

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Con. Ice	11¼	11	11¼
150	Crucible Steel	15	14⅞	15
380	Crucible Steel pf.	87	86⅝	86⅞
10	Fireproof pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1,065	Mfrs. L. & H.	20¾	19¾	20¾
20	Ohio Fuel	55½	55½	55½
135	Pittsburg Brew.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
15	Pitts. Plate Glass	118	118	118
20	River Coal	9¼	9	9¼
20	River Coal pf.	23½	23½	23½
30	Sewer Pipe	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
200	Tonopah Extension	73	72	73
60	Union Steel	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	United States Glass	47½	47½	47½
24	Westinghouse A. B.	145½	145	145½
60	Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	85¾	85½	85¾
10	Westinghouse Mach.	40	40	40
50	West. Penn.	58¼	58¼	58¼

UNLISTED.

10	Am. W. G. Mch. pf.	8½	8½	8¼
20	Chemung Copper	13	13	13
230	Oklahoma Gas	83	83	83
50	Pure Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Union Gas	134	134	134

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

American Securities Close Steady on the London Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Money was in stronger demand and discount rates were firm to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was fairly active with a good undertone. Home rails advanced from ⅛ to 1⅛ points on good investment buying, while increased speculation was responsible for a further rise in trunk lines, mining, and rubber shares. Foreign bonds were in demand for Paris account, but gilt-edged securities were neglected.

American securities opened quiet and ruled dull until the Wall Street opening was received, when prices advanced under good support. A slight reaction followed, but the market closed steady. Rock Island shares led the advance and touched 51¾. The settlement rates for Americans were easier, ranging from 3⅛ to 4 per cent.

Bar silver steady, 24d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills 2¼ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Prices were slightly higher on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Lon.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	81 13-16	..	..	— ¼
Consols, account	81 13-16	..	..	— ¼
Anaconda	10¼	49⅞	49⅞	..
Atchison	118⅝	115½	115½	..
Canadian Pacific	186	180¾	180¾	+ ¼
St. Paul	150½	146½	146	+ ½
Erie	30	29¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	47½	46½	46¾	— ⅛
Illinois Central	146½	142¾	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	156¾	152¼	151	+ 1¼
N. Y. Central	125¾	122½	122	+ ½
Pennsylvania	68½	133¾	133½	+ ¼
Reading	87½	170½	169¾	+ 1¼
Southern Pacific	129¾	125½	125¾	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	191⅞	186⅝	186¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	82½	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	123½	120¾	120	+ ¾

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 7 6	Esperanza	2 18 0
Tomboy	0 17 6	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 8 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The local market opened steady and with but little change in prices. After the first hour, however, heavy selling orders appeared in Lake Copper, and the stock declined over 9 points, to 75. The sharp break in this issue was caused by reports of unsatisfactory showing made by the ore treated during the past two weeks. Traders took advantage of this situation by trying to bring about a decline in the general list, but met with but little success, and were forced to buy back their stocks in many cases at an advance. The market closed steady at a rally all around.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛
7,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105	105	105
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68¾	68¾	68¾
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	96	96	96
89,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¼	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1918	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	116	116	116
1,000	N.E. Cotton Yarn 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	U. S. Coal & Oil 6s	155½	155½	155½
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	115⅝	115¼	115¼
12	Boston Elevated	130	130	130
100	Boston Suburban	16	15½	15½
90	Boston & Albany	230½	230	230½
12	Boston & Lowell	226	226	226
20	Boston & Maine	148	148	148
84	Fitchburg pf.	131⅛	131¼	131⅞
115	Mass. Electric	18	17⅛	17⅛
211	Mass. Electric pf.	84	83	83
235	N. Y., N. H. & H.	160	159¼	159½
260	N. Y., N. H. & H. 25 per cent. paid	149	149	149
3	Old Colony	194	194	194
2	Providence & Wor.	270	270	270
1	West End pf.	105	105	105

TELEPHONES.

5,846	American	143	140⅝	142⅝
20	Mexican	8¾	8¾	8¾
31	New England	137	137	137

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chem.	46½	46½	46½
40	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	102½	102	102½
22	At., G. & W. I.	10	9½	9½
25	At., G. & W. I. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
185	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	21½	21½	21½
108	Am. Sugar Ref.	125	124	124½
10	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	128½	128	128⅝
120	Am. Woolen	87¾	87½	87¾
71	Am. Woolen pf.	102	101⅜	101⅝
67	Edison	248	248	248
30	Edison, $115 paid	146	146	146
5	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	88	88	88
15	General Electric	155¾	155¼	155⅞
52	Mass. Gas	80	79½	79⅝
33	Mass. Gas pf.	96¼	96	96¼
6	Mergenthaler	216	216	216¼
50	N. E. Cotton Yarn	121	121	121
15	N.E. Cotton Yarn pf.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
54	Pullman	197½	197	197
20	Reece Buttonhole	11¾	11¼	11¼
72	Swift & Co.	106¼	106¼	106¼
126	Torrington, pf.	28	28	28
252	Torrington, Class A	32	32	32
301	United Fruit	178	177¼	177¼
350	United Shoe	67¼	67	67
423	United Shoe pf.	29¾	29	29⅛
1,275	U. S. Steel	80¾	79⅜	80¼
20	U. S. Steel pf.	120½	119¾	119¾

MINING.

92	Adventure	8	8	8
960	Amalgamated	76¼	75⅜	76¼
80	Alloues	53¾	53	53½
20	American Zinc	31	31	31
10	Arcadian	7	7	7
1,225	Arizona Com'l	89½	88⅝	88⅝
485	Atlantic	9¼	9	9¼
67	Boston Con.	20	19¼	19¼
200	Butte Coalition	24½	24	24¼
70	Calumet & Arizona	71½	70½	71½
3	Calumet & Hecla	640	640	640
283	Centennial	27½	26	26¼
125	Copper Range	77	77	77
5	Daly-West	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	East Butte	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
560	Elm River	2	2	2
415	Franklin	20¼	19½	19½
275	Giroux	10	9⅝	9⅝
47	Granby	91¼	90	91
265	Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜
810	Hancock	27	26	26
335	Helvetia	4⅜	4	4¼
680	Indiana	86¼	85½	86¼
120	Isle Royale	22½	22½	22½
10	Kerr Lake	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,115	Keweenaw	5	4⅝	5
13,959	Lake	84½	75	78
180	La Salle	17	16½	16½
75	Mass.	7	7	7
310	Mexico	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
861	Miami	24¼	24	24
15	Michigan	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
65	Mohawk	66	66	66
590	Nevada	23	22¼	22¾
480	Nipissing	10¾	10¼	10¾
667	North Butte	85¾	84½	85¾
2,580	North Lake	18¼	17	18
75	Ojibway	9½	9	9
20	Old Dominion	44¼	44	44
95	Osceola	151½	151	151¼
10	Parrot	20¼	20	20
25	Quincy	89	88½	89
550	Ray Con.	22¾	22	22
165	Shannon	15¾	15	15
140	Superior	86¼	84½	85
334	Superior & Boston	18¾	18½	18½
520	Superior & Pittsburg	14	13⅞	13⅞
10	Tamarack	74	74	74
85	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	U. S. Oil	88	88	89
37	U. S. Smelting	47¾	47¾	47¾
881	U. S. Smelting pf.	50¼	50	50¼
1,400	Utah Apex	4¾	4	4
567	Utah Con.	31¾	31	31¼
20	Utah Copper	50	49¾	49¾
115	Winona	10	9¾	9¾
5	Wolverine	141	141	141
485	Wyandotte	8¼	8	8

PINANCIAL NOTES.

S. S. Rosenstamm has been elected a Director of the Kerr Lake Mining Company, and also of the Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mines, Limited.

The American Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 28. The last semi-annual dividend was 5 per cent.

The stockholders of the Detroit Edison Company have authorised the proposed issue of $3,000,000 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, and have increased the capital stock from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000. The new bonds will be offered to stockholders for subscription pro rata.

The Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company have passed a resolution calling for the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on March 22, payable April 25 to stockholders of record April 15. Dividends which had been paid at the rate of 4 per cent. annually were discontinued in 1907.

The Stock Exchange has discontinued quotation in the unlisted department on Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company capital stock, Texas and Pacific Coal Company capital stock, Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due 1921, and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due 1921, and Vicksburg & Meridian Railway Company first 6 per cent. bonds due 1921.

The Bondholders' Committee, of which James N. Wallace is Chairman, gives notice to the non-depositing holders of the 4 per cent. consolidated 100-year gold bonds of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, that they may, without penalty, share in the benefits of the plan of Dec. 2, 1909, by depositing their bonds with the coupons of Jan. 1, 1908, and later, attached, with the Central Trust Company on or before Feb. 28, 1910. It announces that holders of $36,653,000 of the bonds, or 97½ per cent. of the total issue, have already assented to the agreement.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Irregular on Damage News—Corn and Oats Lower, but Provisions Up—Cotton Active and Weak.

Wheat showed the effect of apparent liquidation in the May and buying of the new crop deliveries on account of the damage reports. For several days May has shown signs of weakness, due, it is believed, to the disposition of holders of May to get out and replace with the July and September. The stimulus to the market given by the damage reports has made a good opportunity and there has evidently been a lot of May wheat sold out in all markets. The cash position has not maintained itself relatively and the business in cash wheat has been slow. The damage reports from the Southwest are insistent and a considerable area in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska is sending numerous and serious damage reports. These apparently are coming from reliable parties. The movement of wheat is fairly large in the Northwest and the Northwestern stocks are increasing. Chicago crops are decreasing. Foreign markets were weak and are ignoring the American situation. Spot prices were nominal. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.30½, elevator, domestic, $1.30½ free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.27½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.27½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.19¼.

Corn was weak and active. Prices declined again under further liquidation. Pressure of cash corn and receipts were liberal. Stocks are increasing, and during the past week the Chicago total stock gained 834,000 bushels and is considerable more than double last year. Offerings from the country are reported liberal, while the demand for cash corn has not been active and cash prices were lower at the West, with rather disappointing demand. No. 2 corn was nominal; No. 4, 66c bid, export basis; steamer, 69½c asked.

Oats were also lower, caused by the decline in other grain and the disappointment at the demand. The cash market was reported easier at the West and receipts were fairly liberal. Chicago stocks, however, showed a slight decrease during the past week. Natural white were quoted at 52½@55c; white clipped, 53½@56½c.

Trade in hog products was active, with prices strong at new high records. The opening showed a good deal of buying owing to the further advance in live hogs. While there was evidently a large amount of profit taking at times, the offerings were well absorbed and prices suffered only slight reaction.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

The quotations to-day and the closing prices for the previous day follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.21⅞	$1.21¼	$1.21⅝	$1.22
July	1.13⅝	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.12⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	75	75⅝
July	..	..	75⅞	76⅜
September	..	..	75⅝	76⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	52½	52⅝

Curb, $1.80 P. M.—May: Wheat, $1.21¼@$1.21⅜; puts, $1.20⅝@$1.20⅞; calls, $1.21⅝@$1.21⅞.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	$1.14¼	$1.15
May	$1.14¼	$1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.14
July	1.05⅝	1.04⅝	1.04⅝	1.05½
September	1.01	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	1.00¼

2:30-2:45 P. M.—May ups, $1.14⅛@$1.14¼; downs, $1.12⅝@$1.12⅝.

Corn—				
February	..	..	63	63
May	66¼	65¾	65¼	66¼
July	67⅛	66¼	66⅜	67⅛
September	67¼	66⅝	66⅜	67⅛

May ups, 65¾@65¾c; downs, 65¼c.

Oats—				
May	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜	47¼
July	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
September	41	40⅝	40⅝	41⅛
Lard—				
February	..	..	..	12.75
May	12.95	12.85	12.87½	12.75
July	12.92½	12.82½	12.87½	12.70
September	12.92½	12.85	12.85	12.75
Ribs—				
May	12.62½	12.52½	12.57½	12.45
July	12.60	12.50	12.55	12.42½
Pork—				
May	23.97½	23.85	23.85	23.67½
July	23.97½	23.80	23.82½	23.65

COTTON.

Cotton was weak, with at times heavy selling. The market opened down on the disappointing action of the late Liverpool cables, reports of heavy American selling in Liverpool, and there was heavy selling in evidence here. Prices rallied a little after the early decline, but on the advance there was heavy selling by spot and wire houses, and in the early afternoon the market was decidedly weak. The decline was accompanied by reports that the big line of long cotton would be forced on the market a little under prevailing quotations, and local operators were vigorously hammering the markets in hopes of dislodging these holdings. There was selling on the rather disappointing trade accounts, and there was also some selling on the reports of ample moisture through the South, excepting in Texas, and that the recent cold weather had killed a great quantity of boll weevil.

The market turned weak again in the late afternoon, with the prices at the low of the day. There was heavy selling on this break, and it was thought that the long cotton which had been gunned for all day was coming on the market, the official reports showing that some of the Southern markets were lower, the quotation being unchanged to ¼ decline for the leading markets. Savannah, Galveston, and Norfolk were ¼ lower, New Orleans 5-16 lower, Mobile and Augusta ⅜ lower. Baltimore was down ½.

New York spot cotton quiet, 40 points decline; middling uplands, 14.10; middling Gulf, 14.35.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
February	..	..	13.78@13.80	14.03
March	13.95	13.88	13.77@13.78	14.03
April	..	..	13.77@13.81	14.05
May	14.00	13.90	13.92@13.93	14.10
June	13.78	13.78	13.79@13.80	14.08
July	13.93	13.88	13.75@13.78	14.08
August	13.48	13.28	13.51@13.53	13.58
September	12.73	12.56	12.56@12.58	12.80
October	12.89	12.20	12.25@12.27	12.44
November	..	..	12.15@12.20	12.27
December	12.25	12.09	12.15@12.17	12.27

The market closed steady, at 12 to 33 points decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was moderately active, with total sales of 31,750 bags, but of this amount 32,000 bags were in switches from March to later positions. Prices were steady, and after opening unchanged to five points decline showed a firm undertone and closed unchanged to five points net higher. To-day will be first notice day for March delivery, and this resulted in the active switching, but the fact that the March position was at a very moderate discount demonstrated the firmness of the cash situation, the switches being made generally on the basis of twenty points to July and fifteen points to December. Havre came unchanged to ¼ franc lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher, and the Brazilian markets were unchanged. The absence of Western selling as well as the small demand for the money to meet coffee bills which were believed to be due at this time is taken as an indication of smaller stocks in the interior than had been estimated. Spot coffee steady; 8⅝c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
February	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00	7.00
March	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00	7.00
April	..	..	7.00@7.10	7.05
May	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15	7.10
June	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.15
July	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25	7.20
August	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.15
September	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20	7.15
October	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.15
November	..	..	7.10@7.20	7.15
December	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15	7.15
January	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15	7.15

NOTICE TO REDEEM "GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS FUNDING BONDS OF 1895" OF THE CITY OF GALVESTON.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds of the City of Galveston, known as "General Indebtedness Funding Bonds of 1895 of the City of Galveston," issued by said city in the year 1895, and numbered 36, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86, each of said bonds being for one thousand dollars, ($1,000.00,) that the City of Galveston will redeem, at par, the hereinbefore named and numbered bonds, upon their presentation at the office of its Treasurer in the City of Galveston, or at the option of the holder thereof, at the fiscal agency of the City of Galveston in the City and State of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1910, and any of the bonds herein described and designated which are not presented for redemption as aforesaid, on the 17th day of March, 1910, shall cease to bear interest from and after said date. The bonds herein designated for redemption being in the order of their issue; that is to say, in the order of their numbers, which are now outstanding.

This notice is given in pursuance of Section 2 of the ordinances of said city by virtue of which the bonds hereinbefore named and designated were issued.

LEWIS FISHER,
Mayor-President of the City of Galveston.
F. J. GROCE,
Treasurer of the City of Galveston.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

ZEEMAN FUR COAT CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of ZEEMAN FUR COAT CO., doing business at 18 Washington Place, New York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of Isaac Rosenthal in said business has been acquired by Harry L. Zeeman and the business will hereafter be conducted by him under the name of ZEEMAN FUR COAT CO. at the same address.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1910.
HARRY L. ZEEMAN.
ISAAC ROSENTHAL.

UNITED CIGAR STORES
STOCK
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.,
25 BROAD ST. 'PHONE 6500-5501 BROAD.
NEW YORK.

Hudson & Manhattan (McAdoo Tunnel)
Bonds, Notes, Stocks,
Buffalo & Susquehanna 4½s & 4s,
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. 5% Equipments
M. WOLFF,
27 William St., N. Y. 6537-8-9 Broad.

PERSONAL TRUSTS
Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, under Will or under appointment by Deed, Agent for the care of Personal Property.
This class of Trust business solicited.
FULTON TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK, 30 NASSAU STREET.
Established 1890.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.

POSTAL FREE OF RIVAL.

Sells Its American Telephone and Telegraph Stock as Planned.

The recommendation made in the annual report of the Mackay Companies that it sell its $2,000 shares of the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been carried out, according to a statement made yesterday by President Clarence H. Mackay.

No mention is made by Mr. Mackay as to the buyer, but it is known that a Boston syndicate of bankers made arrangements some time ago to take over the shares. Mr. Mackay's statement simply said:

"The Mackay Companies have sold their entire holdings of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. A large part of the money at least will be used to extend and strengthen the land and ocean systems."

KNICKERBOCKER CAPITAL.

Trust Company's Stockholders Approve an Issue of $1,200,000.

The proposal to increase the capital stock of the Knickerbocker Trust Company to $8,200,000 was approved by the stockholders yesterday, an increase of $1,200,000 par value to be issued March 14 at $300 a share.

Of the new stock $800,000 is reserved for holders of B certificates, which amount to $2,400,000 and represent money paid in by the stockholders at the time of the resumption of business in March, 1908, and which are convertible into capital stock at $300 a share. The remainder of the new capital is to be offered to the holders of the outstanding A certificates also at $300 a share, as called for in the plan for the resumption of business. This increase gives the company a surplus of $6,000,000 and a capital of $3,200,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were admitted to listing on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, $5,000,000 additional 4 per cent. thirty-year debentures, due 1934, with authority to add from time to time, prior to Jan. 1, 1912, $2,000,000 additional on official notice of issuance and sale, making the total to be listed $50,000,000.

Chicago Union Traction Company, Central Trust Company of New York assessment paid certificates of deposit for preferred and common stocks of Chicago Union Traction Company in the following amounts: Certificates of deposit for preferred stock, $4,671,700; certificates of deposit for common stock, $8,523,000; with authority to add $141,000 additional certificates for preferred stock and $334,800 additional certificates for common stock on notice of issuance.

Mechanics and Metals National Bank of the City of New York, capital stock of The Mechanics and Metals National Bank to be substituted as the basis for the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank, and $3,000,000 additional capital stock to be admitted, making the total to be listed $6,000,000.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, $12,000,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1932, making the total listed to date $22,261,000.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, on and after March 1, 1910, $7,015,600 additional capital stock, on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total listed $35,884,500.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, $5,000,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1955, making the total listed to date $105,000,000.

State of Sao Paulo, £5,329,000 5 per cent. treasury bonds, 1908, due 1919, making the total listed to date £7,000,000, in all dealings therein $5 shall be the equivalent of £1, £400 and £200 bonds, regular delivery; separate calls for small bonds, £20 and £50; large bonds, £500 and £1,000.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company, $500,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1957, with authority to add from time to time, prior to Jan. 1, 1911, $777,000 additional, on official notice of sale and issuance, making the total to be listed $4,012,000.

Utah Copper Company, on and after March 10, 1910, $1,628,240 additional capital stock, making the total authorized to be listed $20,059,630.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $2,238,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding and improvement bonds, due 1955, making the total listed to date $12,855,000.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, $4,619,000 Paducah & Memphis Division fifty-year 4 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1946.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company, $30,000,000 capital stock.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Glass "Icicles" for Christmas Trees Are Not Dutiable as "Fancy Glass."

Christmas tree ornaments known as "icicles" were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers not to be dutiable under any of the tariff designations for "fancy glass," but instead subject to the provision for "toys." Collector Loeb returned the articles at 60 per cent., but the board reduces this assessment to 35 per cent.

The merchandise consists of pieces of twisted glass varying in length from 4 to 6 inches, each being about one-third of an inch in diameter at the larger end and decreasing in diameter toward the opposite end. In the process of manufacture a portion of the glass forming the larger end of each piece is bent around a rod, forming an opening or eye, through which a wire or cord may be passed for the purpose of attachment to Christmas trees.

In sustaining the protest, General Appraiser Sharretts, who writes the decision for the board, appears to make a fine point of distinction between what constitutes a "toy" and what an ordinary article. The General Appraiser refers to the so-called Thanhauser case, in which the court held that ornaments made from tinsel wire used in the decoration of Christmas trees were not to be regarded as toys, on the ground that the articles were not generally recognized and designated in the trade as such. General Appraiser Sharretts finds, however, that in the present case the decorative icicles are recognized in the trade as "toys." The Collector is ordered to reliquidate the entries on the lower basis.

Foreclosure on Zinc Concern.

IOLA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The Trust Company of America, a New York corporation, as Trustee for the bondholders, to-day foreclosed on the properties of the Lanyon Zinc Company. The company defaulted in the payment of interest on $2,400,000 bonds issued several years ago to build new plants. The foreclosure is a formality to protect bondholders and to pave the way for a reorganization.

Rubber Pays Accrued Dividends.

The International Rubber Company completed payment of the accrued dividends due on the company's cumulative preferred stock up to Jan. 1, 1910, by the declaration yesterday of a dividend of 4.2 per cent. This dividend makes the total declared since the first of the year more than 18 per cent. It is expected that the issue will be put on a regular quarterly basis in April.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MAX KOHN.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 24 against Max Kohn and Samuel Cobiltz, who did business as Max Kohn, furrier, 20 East Seventeenth Street. They put in an answer denying insolvency and the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition.

JAMES NASSAU.—James Nassau, a salesman, 527 West 134th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,671 and no assets. He has only three creditors, Dr. John F. Erdmann, $924; Dr. Titus Bull, $87, both for professional services, and Charles J. Misack of Brooklyn, $1,700, overdrafts, 1906-1910, in business.

JAMES E. TOTTEN.—James E. Totten of 322 West 162d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,749 and nominal assets of $430, in accounts. The debts were contracted in Plainfield, N. J., from 1904 to 1906, in the grocery business. Among the creditors is the Seven Day Baptist Memorial Fund, $1,505, on a deficiency in foreclosure proceedings.

SAMUEL LEDER.—Samuel Leder, a clerk, of 116 Attorney Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,802 and no assets. Among the creditors are the People of the State of New York, $2,500, judgment Aug. 4, 1909, on a forfeited bail bond; S. Kraus & Brother, $748, and Solomon H. Schlanger, $400. He was in the liquor business twelve years.

A. H. FLINT & CO.—Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 21 against Albert H. Flint, who did business as A. H. Flint & Co., railroad promoter and broker in investment securities at 15 Broad Street. After the petition was filed Mr. Flint put in an answer, denying that he was insolvent and that the petitioners were creditors, and presented a statement of his financial condition, showing assets of $351,144 and liabilities of $304,500. Mr. Flint was largely interested in the New York, Auburn & Lansing Railroad Company and the Ithaca Street Railway Company.

UNITED STATES PAPER EXPORT ASSOCIATION.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United States Paper Export Association, 17 Battery Place, show liabilities of $74,823 and nominal assets of $19,798, consisting of cash on hand, $353; cash in banks, $5,688; good accounts, $10,417; notes, $2,200; stock, $883; fixtures, $200; claims, $48; books, $6. Among the creditors are the Royal Bank of Canada, $15,000; Battery Park National Bank, $5,453, both on drafts covering merchandise shipped against customers' orders; H. A. Moses and Russell Moss, $9,245; Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., $4,672; Collins Manufacturing Company, North Wilgraham, Mass., $8,718, and United States Envelope Company, Rockville, Conn., $8,388. Of the liabilities $22,718 are on drafts or an indorsement of Hourcade, Crever & Co., Havana.

JOHN McDERMOTT & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John and Thomas J. McDermott, composing the firm of John McDermott & Son, truckmen and stevedores, 648 and 650 East Eighteenth Street, by those creditors: Catherine McDermott, $2,400; Martin A. Ford, $75, and W. H. Trainer, $100, all for money loaned to the firm. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and on Jan. 5 transferred $100 to Michael Green, a creditor, to prefer him. Judge Holt appointed Alexis F. Bartlett receiver, with a bond of $2,500, on application of Alexander & Keenan, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, and authorized him to continue the business for twenty days. It was stated that they have contracts with the city, the Edison Company, and Burns Brothers. They have thirty horses and forty wagons, worth $5,000. The bankruptcy was precipitated by three executions in the hands of the Sheriff, one of which is for $595, in favor of Michael Green. They own the property at 648 and 650 East Eighteenth Street, which they bought in 1903, and have a well-equipped plant.

MAROON AND ANTON MICHAEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Maroon and Anton Michael, who are in the dry goods business at Natchitoches, La., and who were partners in the firm of Michael, Korkemas & Co., wholesale dry goods and notions at 40 West Street, this city, against which firm a petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 21 last, show liabilities of $36,178 and nominal assets of $40,900. The assets consist of stock at Natchitoches, $800; accounts, $10,000, due M. & A. Michael at Natchitoches, transferred to Michael, Korkemas & Co., and real estate, $24,300, mortgaged for $22,800, located at 115 Boerum Place, 359 Hicks Street, Brooklyn; house at Natchitoches, and a house at Compti, La. Among the creditors are the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $3,000, secured; Sallie Ellas, Tarleton & Abdoon, $5,800, secured; R. Johnstone, $4,000, secured; Joseph Michael, $6,874; People's Bank, Natchitoches, $526, and Catholic Church, Natchitoches, $93, loan. There are fifteen creditors in Natchitoches aggregating $18,900. Maroon Michael has individual liabilities of $6,214 and nominal assets of $8,800 in real estate mortgaged for $6,000, at 373 Furman Street, Brooklyn, and a half interest in a house at De Ritter, La.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Garrison B.—M. Salomon et al., $121.
Anderson, Frank E.—S. R. Smith, costs, $163.
Aird, Robert W., et al.—P. M. White, $139.
Ardsley, Clarence A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., costs, $112.
Barry, John H. and Mary A.—J. McCarthy, $173.
Borsher, Meyer and Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Golembo, $169.
Bendict, Julian—J. S. Newman, $1,472.
Burstein, Maurice J.—M. Sirkis et al., $1,334.
Buchanan, Martha V. L.—J. E. Chandler et al., $11,202.
Buggeln, Hubert, et al.—W. A. Woodbury et al., costs, $182.
Brough, Frank T., et al.—Same, costs, $182.
Bell, William A.—J. M. Parker, Jr., $250.
Cuyler, Emma F., administratrix—M. Tebbutt's Sons, $142.
Crispi, Nicholas—Mellini, $227.
Corn, Paul J.—C. F. Keyes, $114.
Cantwell, William W.—C. J. Mooney, $210.
Chiotto, Michael—H. Davidson, $153.
Carlew, James—W. C. Strange, costs, $118.
Dickson, Alexander—Herringbone Metal Lath Co., $180.
Epstein, David H.—J. Bjork et al., $123.
Fraser, Alexander V., et al.—M. Racine, costs, $167.
Froelich, Isaac B.—L. F. Froelich, $232.
Feinberg, Sion, et al.—H. Mindlin et al., $216.
Fischer, Frederick G.—W. J. Cruikshank, $203.
Geiser, Charles J.—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., $348.
Gelfius, Charles H., et al.—W. A. Woodbury et al., costs, $182.
Hawley, Edward W.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., $153.
Hill, George P., et al.—Realty Records Co., $201.
Hoering, Frederick W.—J. B. Owens, $223.
Haviland, Sarah—C. B. Levey, $519.
Henkel, Chas. V.—H. A. O'Hare, $193.
Jacobson, Samuel, et al.—H. Mindlin et al., $216.
Kahn, Maximilian, et al.—J. Bossert et al., $102.
Kayser, Leopold—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $109.
Knoblock, Frederick W.—H. Pomerans, $118.
Lipkin, Samuel—N. L. Blaustone, $181.
Loeb, Arthur J.—N. Bernstein, $669.
Lake, Charles, et al.—C. W. Grote, $186.
Lemkram, Michael, et al.—E. Getzler, $745.
Lowenthal, Bernard, (not summoned)—Same, $745.
Liebling, Leonard—I. F. Bockman, $2,018.
Morris, Theodore W. and James E., et al.—M. Tincine, costs, $167.
Maddox, Samuel T., Jr.—E. M. Atkin, $161.
Meyer, Louis, et al.—J. L. Bossert et al., $192.
Murphy, Anna M., et al.—J. W. Walsh, $539.
Mahoney, Wm. A.—B. F. Ward, $141.
Martin, Edw. J.—H. Elsing et al., $191.
Milay, James C., adm.—M. Quinlisk et al., $1,000.
McAdam, Geo. H.—J. C. Bockelbank et al., $6,211.
Norris, Chas. S.—C. O'Connor, $1,062.
O'Brien, John W.—B. Perlmutter, $121.
Price, E. R., (not summoned,) et al.—P. M. White, $139.
Platt, Benjamin H., et al.—Realty Records Co., $201.
Packard, Jay L., et al.—H. Friedman et al., $166.
Reinhard, Louis—G. W. Olivit et al., $202.
Rashkoff, Hyman—Erie R. R. Co., costs, $202.
Rolf, Henry J.—F. W. Starr, $245.
Sheftel, Abraham, et al.—Eagle Lock Co., $217.
Sletzick, Nathan M., (not summoned,) et al.—Same, $217.
Stewart, S. H. Gadyne—Hanover Press, $131.
Steinmuller, Raul—G. W. Drucker, $115.
Sardone, Frank—C. La Due et al., $152.
Stuart, John and Grace E.—S. Brown, $899.
Same—Same, $164.
Sheperd, John L.—W. R. Elfers, $123.
Schrenkeisen, Edward—Standard Gauge Steel Co., $220.
Sluizer, Abraham—G. W. Jacoby, $233.
Saunderson, Wm. G.—John Simmons Co., $301.
Trotta, Pasquale, et al.—C. H. Pratz et al., $106.
Tuttle, Sophia—R. Hirshman et al., $204.
Tuttle, Arthur B.—M. E. Emrick, $1,853.
Williams, Richard T., et al.—M. Racine, costs, $167.
Weinberg, Aaron—O. I. Mayer, $245.
Wax, Ida—A. Roth, $113.
Young, Chas. L.—Tournament Film Co., $267.
Same—Same, $270.
Yockel, Philip—Williamsport Radiator Co., $2,140.
Zaslawsky, Max—J. Cohen, $182.
Zimbardi, Salvatore, et al.—C. H. Pratz et al., $106.
Edward S. Reiss & Co.—J. W. Mayer, $264.
Equitable Profit Realty Co.—Knickerbocker Trust Co., $750.
Fleanor Oil Co.—City of N. Y., $740.
Empire Bond and Securities Co.—Same, $199.
General Supply and Construction Co.—Same, $131.
Charles J. Godfrey Co.—Same, $227.
Export League—Same, $287.
Wm. H. Furniss Co.—Same, $108.
A. M. De Bach & Co.—Same, $108.
Ernestus Gulick Co.—Same, $410.
German-American Steel Rail Co.—Same, $379.
Wood-Harmon Richmond Realty Co.—W. B. Blauvelt $659.
Coleman Stable Co.—C. F. Ditmars, $162.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan Ry. Co.—A. G. Leich, $842.
John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute et al.—W. A. Woodbury et al., costs, $182.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—J. Weiser, $250.
Same—S. Weiser, $750.
United Consumers' Coal Co.—J. F. Schmadeke, $148.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Broderick, John A.—Bloomingdale Bros., March 22, 1909, $184.
Dempsey, James, Co.—H. Hyman, Feb. 14, 1910, $539.
Lowenthal, Irwin S.—P. S. Tunison, Jan. 28, 1910, $146.
Pasinsky, Henry—A. Cohen, Jan. 7, 1910, $304.
Paine, John H.—Acolian Co., June 29, 1909, $317.
Riccadonna Hotel Co.—W. W. Damon, Oct. 15, 1909, $952.
Storch, Isaac, et al.—L. Krohengold, Oct. 15, 1909, $682.
Behren, Abraham H., et al.—L. Krohengold, Oct. 15, 1909, $682.
Trenholm, Frank—L. H. Rogers, Jr., Nov. 9, 1908, $421.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.—A. Van Loan, Feb. 19, 1910, $143.
Wanamaker, Hailey—Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Co., Dec. 17, 1909, $156.
Lowenstein, Bernard—Norwich Pharmacal Co., Nov. 23, 1909, (vacated) $587.
Mooney, Russell—S. O. Goldan, Feb. 16, 1910, (vacated,) $55,555.
Post, H. A. V.—S. O. Goldan, Feb. 17, 1910, (vacated,) $55,504.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Clementine M. Silverman vs. Joseph Fuchs (2)—Joseph J. Corn. Same vs. Same (2)—Edwin D. Hays. American Surety Co. vs. J. Devlin Cont. Co. —Thomas W. Hughes.
CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Aaron Frankenheim vs. Glasm Eng Co.—George W. Clune.
CITY COURT—Donnelly, J.—Jacob Zipcrowitz vs. Anna Williams—Benjamin F. Naged. Alceste R. Jenkins vs. Julius Levy—Samuel Selinsky.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court:

362—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

370—Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until to-morrow. Day call for Thursday: 570, 553, (and 554 and 555,) 594, 400, (and 491,) 449, 115, 119, 99, 122, and 123.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—250—Barber Asphalt Co. v. 42d St Ry. 157—Morrison & Cummings Co. v. Moran Towing Co. 169—Ackerson v. U S. 170—Jacobs Mfg Co. v. Almond Mfg Co. 173—Smith v. Hewlett-Robin Co. 147—In re Meadow-Williams Co. 176—U S v. Simpson Crawford Co. 177—U S v. Drakenfeld. 178—Eldman v. Lewisohn. 179—Tweedle Trad Co v. Western Assur Co. 180—Same v. Higgins. 181—Childs v. Le Prong.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hand, J.—Jury calendar. 149—Merzbach v. Connecticut Co. 12—Flanders v. Standard Steel Co. 89—Lorraine Mfg Co. v. Oshinsky.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Admiralty. 178—Davidson v. L V R R Co. 98—Cording v. Tug Three Brothers. 180—Le Bean v. Light Varina. 45—McCaffrey v. Pierce Co. 59—Reichardt v. Tug McCalain Bros. 74—McCaldin v. Tug John Lee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Law and equity calendar. 2—Petition v. T S Napier. 5—Clement v. U S.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Litigated motions. 1—In re Winchester Co. 2—Fish v. Hill Syndicate. 3—Levy v. Levy. 4—Kamlen v. Joline. 5—Rus v. same. 6—McAvery v. same. 7—Williams v. same. 8—Guinn v. same. 9—Staub v. same. 10—Goldberg v. same. 11—Silverman v. same. 12—Buschbaum v. West Side Bank. 13—O'Neil v. Delaney. 14—Detroit Sav. Bank v. Glaz. 15—Hunter v. St. John. 16—McGlashan v. Gage. 17—Larkin v. Burnham. 18—Tyree v. Bloom. 19—Hannah v. Hannah. 20—Gwarzinsky v Gwarzinsky. 21—Penfield v. Penfield. 22—Holmes v. Harry. 23—In re McGuire. 24—Scott v. Lowe. 25—Goelet v. Rounon. 26—Fenimore v. Realty Co. v. Bachrach. 27—Howell v. Murphy. 28—In re Bailey. 29—Pine-Moon Realty Co v. Wilson. 30—Cummings v. Lenahan. 31—Oberbubbessing v. Schepp Co. 32—Reid v. Rainer. 33—Ehlers v. Crosier. 34—Fried v. Keuenberg. 35—Clare Tartlin v. Abdoon, $5,800, secured; R. Johnstone, $4,000, secured; Joseph Michael, $6,874; People's Bank, Natchitoches, $526, and Catholic Church, Natchitoches, $93, loan. There are fifteen creditors in Natchitoches aggregating $18,900. Maroon Michael has individual liabilities of $6,214 and nominal assets of $8,800 in real estate mortgaged for $6,000, at 373 Furman Street, Brooklyn, and a half interest in a house at De Ritter, La.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Garrison B.—M. Salomon et al., $121.
Anderson, Frank E.—S. R. Smith, costs, $163.
Aird, Robert W., et al.—P. M. White, $139.
Ardsley, Clarence A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., costs, $112.
Barry, John H. and Mary A.—J. McCarthy, $173.
Borsher, Meyer and Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Golembo, $169.
Bendict, Julian—J. S. Newman, $1,472.
Burstein, Maurice J.—M. Sirkis et al., $1,334.
Buchanan, Martha V. L.—J. E. Chandler et al., $11,202.
Buggeln, Hubert, et al.—W. A. Woodbury et al., costs, $182.
Brough, Frank T., et al.—Same, costs, $182.
Bell, William A.—J. M. Parker, Jr., $250.
Cuyler, Emma F., administratrix—M. Tebbutt's Sons, $142.
Crispi, Nicholas—Mellini, $227.
Corn, Paul J.—C. F. Keyes, $114.
Cantwell, William W.—C. J. Mooney, $210.
Chiotto, Michael—H. Davidson, $153.
Carlew, James—W. C. Strange, costs, $118.
Dickson, Alexander—Herringbone Metal Lath Co., $180.
Epstein, David H.—J. Bjork et al., $123.
Fraser, Alexander V., et al.—M. Racino, costs, $167.
Froelich, Isaac B.—L. F. Froelich, $232.
Feinberg, Sion, et al.—H. Mindlin et al., $216.
Fischer, Frederick G.—W. J. Cruikshank, $203.
Geiser, Charles J.—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., $348.
Gelfius, Charles H., et al.—W. A. Woodbury et al., costs, $182.
Hawley, Edward W.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., $153.
Hill, George P., et al.—Realty Records Co., $201.
Hoering, Frederick W.—J. B. Owens, $223.
Haviland, Sarah—C. B. Levey, $519.
Henkel, Chas. V.—H. A. O'Hare, $193.
Jacobson, Samuel, et al.—H. Mindlin et al., $216.
Kahn, Maximilian, et al.—J. Bossert et al., $102.
Kayser, Leopold—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $109.
Knoblock, Frederick W.—H. Pomerans, $118.
Lipkin, Samuel—N. L. Blaustone, $181.
Loeb, Arthur J.—N. Bernstein, $669.
Lake, Charles, et al.—C. W. Grote, $186.
Lemkram, Michael, et al.—E. Getzler, $745.
Lowenthal, Bernard, (not summoned)—Same, $745.
Liebling, Leonard—I. F. Bockman, $2,018.
Morris, Theodore W. and James E., et al.—M. Tincine, costs, $167.
Maddox, Samuel T., Jr.—E. M. Atkin, $161.
Meyer, Louis, et al.—J. L. Bossert et al., $192.
Murphy, Anna M., et al.—J. W. Walsh, $539.
Mahoney, Wm. A.—B. F. Ward, $141.
Martin, Edw. J.—H. Elsing et al., $191.
Milay, James C., adm.—M. Quinlisk et al., $1,000.
McAdam, Geo. H.—J. C. Bockelbank et al., $6,211.
Norris, Chas. S.—C. O'Connor, $1,062.
O'Brien, John W.—B. Perlmutter, $121.
Price, E. R., (not summoned,) et al.—P. M. White, $139.
Platt, Benjamin H., et al.—Realty Records Co., $201.
Packard, Jay L., et al.—H. Friedman et al., $166.
Reinhard, Louis—G. W. Olivit et al., $202.
Rashkoff, Hyman—Erie R. R. Co., costs, $202.
Rolf, Henry J.—F. W. Starr, $245.
Sheftel, Abraham, et al.—Eagle Lock Co., $217.
Sletzick, Nathan M., (not summoned,) et al.—Same, $217.
Stewart, S. H. Gadyne—Hanover Press, $131.
Steinmuller, Raul—G. W. Drucker, $115.
Sardone, Frank—C. La Due et al., $152.
Stuart, John and Grace E.—S. Brown, $899.
Same—Same, $164.
Sheperd, John L.—W. R. Elfers, $123.
Schrenkeisen, Edward—Standard Gauge Steel Co., $220.
Sluizer, Abraham—G. W. Jacoby, $233.
Saunderson, Wm. G.—John Simmons Co., $301.
Trotta, Pasquale, et al.—C. H. Pratz et al., $106.
Tuttle, Sophia—R. Hirshman et al., $204.
Tuttle, Arthur B.—M. E. Emrick, $1,853.
Williams, Richard T., et al.—M. Racine, costs, $167.
Weinberg, Aaron—O. I. Mayer, $245.
Wax, Ida—A. Roth, $113.
Young, Chas. L.—Tournament Film Co., $267.
Same—Same, $270.
Yockel, Philip—Williamsport Radiator Co., $2,140.
Zaslawsky, Max—J. Cohen, $182.
Zimbardi, Salvatore, et al.—C. H. Pratz et al., $106.
Edward S. Reiss & Co.—J. W. Mayer, $264.
Equitable Profit Realty Co.—Knickerbocker Trust Co., $750.
Fleanor Oil Co.—City of N. Y., $740.
Empire Bond and Securities Co.—Same, $199.
General Supply and Construction Co.—Same, $131.
Charles J. Godfrey Co.—Same, $227.
Export League—Same, $287.
Wm. H. Furniss Co.—Same, $108.
A. M. De Bach & Co.—Same, $108.
Ernestus Gulick Co.—Same, $410.
German-American Steel Rail Co.—Same, $379.
Wood-Harmon Richmond Realty Co.—W. B. Blauvelt $659.
Coleman Stable Co.—C. F. Ditmars, $162.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan Ry. Co.—A. G. Leich, $842.
John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute et al.—W. A. Woodbury et al., costs, $182.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—J. Weiser, $250.
Same—S. Weiser, $750.
United Consumers' Coal Co.—J. F. Schmadeke, $148.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Broderick, John A.—Bloomingdale Bros., March 22, 1909, $184.
Dempsey, James, Co.—H. Hyman, Feb. 14, 1910, $539.
Lowenthal, Irwin S.—P. S. Tunison, Jan. 28, 1910, $146.
Pasinsky, Henry—A. Cohen, Jan. 7, 1910, $304.
Paine, John H.—Acolian Co., June 29, 1909, $317.
Riccadonna Hotel Co.—W. W. Damon, Oct. 15, 1909, $952.
Storch, Isaac, et al.—L. Krohengold, Oct. 15, 1909, $682.
Behren, Abraham H., et al.—L. Krohengold, Oct. 15, 1909, $682.
Trenholm, Frank—L. H. Rogers, Jr., Nov. 9, 1908, $421.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.—A. Van Loan, Feb. 19, 1910, $143.
Wanamaker, Hailey—Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Co., Dec. 17, 1909, $156.
Lowenstein, Bernard—Norwich Pharmacal Co., Nov. 23, 1909, (vacated) $587.
Mooney, Russell—S. O. Goldan, Feb. 16, 1910, (vacated,) $55,555.
Post, H. A. V.—S. O. Goldan, Feb. 17, 1910, (vacated,) $55,504.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Clementine M. Silverman vs. Joseph Fuchs (2)—Joseph J. Corn. Same vs. Same (2)—Edwin D. Hays. American Surety Co. vs. J. Devlin Cont. Co. —Thomas W. Hughes.
CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Aaron Frankenheim vs. Glasm Eng Co.—George W. Clune.
CITY COURT—Donnelly, J.—Jacob Zipcrowitz vs. Anna Williams—Benjamin F. Naged. Alceste R. Jenkins vs. Julius Levy—Samuel Selinsky.

Hitchings & Co v. Nicoll. 4191—Zecherman v. Brewery. 2783—Duces v. Ducas. 3982—Frank v. Trust Co of America. 3983—Simpson v. same. 6626 to 6629—People, &c. v. Bingham. 2689—Appulbaum v. Magnant. 6602—Clement v. Liquors mixed, &c. 4199—Higginbotham v. Int Trust Co. 4206—Dimond v. Jacobs. 8706½—Gaspard v. 14th St Store. 8878—Koenig v. German Fire Ins Co. 8898—Koch v. Raub. 8904—Willinsky v. Goldstein. 4103—Cipaldi v. Daudon. 4153—Rankin v. Agricultural Ins Co. 4197—People's Surety Co v. Arden.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Margaret Halsey, Mary Corcoran, Francis J. Guilmartin, Eugene Flautrand, Charles Mayne, Frederick Rohrs, Leonona Hughes, Andrew Johnson, Lillia B Marow, Caroline Struck, Henrietta Helderband, Benjamin Fogel, Mary Kramer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Contested will. Elizabeth Hawthorn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Finelite, J.; Part II., La Fetra, J.; Part III., McAvoy, J.; Part V., Green, J.; Part VI., Smith, J.; Part VII., Dwyer, C. J.; Part VIII., Lynch, J.—Calendar called in Part III. 1543 A. M. 759—Harder v. Clark. 5346—Ehrlichman v. Hecker Co. 3152—Reddy v. Greenstein. 6240—Policastro v. Greunan. 6251—Phillips v. Isaacs. 6103—Turner v. Wright. 7343—Stapp v. Lemmo. 6363—Inglis v. Bartsch. 4834—Norwich Pharmacy Co v. Parker. 7141—Shea v. Bedini. 5497—Galli v. Scatena. 6305—Schwarzkopf v. Corbett. 6367—Tracy v. Fargo. 6388—Schwartz v. Fid & Cas Co. 6373—Emanuel v. 5th Av Coach Co. 6377—Hoyle v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6384½—Graven v. Zoesch. 8343—Colon v. Univ Const Co. 6207—Ostrowsky v. Joline. 6235—Jackson v. Joline. 5769—Jack v. Innis. 6297—Hasselberg v. Kracke. 6331—Bennett v. Harris. 6332—Bouza v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6346—Bynes v. same. 6389, 6390—Johnson v. Alpaugh. 6395—Kline v. Imp C & C Co. 6218, 6219—Sun Woolen Co. v. same. 6396—Degener v. Goldstone. 6398—Feldman v. Int R T Co. 6885—N Y C & H R R R v. Daily. 757—Sippo v. Mountain Const Co. 7604½—Schwartz v. Kuhn. 2889—Possotto v. Zanmotti. 4940—Anthony v. United Mach & S Co. 6804—Hamill v. Goldsmidt. 6196—Coogan v. Goetz. 6402—Tarnopolski v. Industrial Eng Co. 6404—Fried v. Pakas. 6412—Provost v. Carl. 6414—Greaves v. Johnson. 6415—Rath v. Taxi Service Co. 6417—Crawley v. Whitridge. 6418—Standard Lumber Supply Co. v. Williams. 6420—Kramer v. Goldstein. 6421—Kramer v. Webber.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schmuck, J.—Short causes. 1724—Smile v. Fay. 1790—Curtis v. Weiss. 1851—Leggett v. Hicks. 1795—Bayer v. Ronan Baths Co. 1792—Emanuel v. Birch Realty Co. 1794—Feinsot v. Wallach. 1810—Goldschmidt v. Block. 1815—Levin v. Kohn. 1822—Rosner v. Carton. 1824—Goldstein v. Cohen. 1702—King v. Goldsmith. 1811—Leggett v. Vedder. 1800—Sterling v. Strickoff. 1804—Feuerstein v. Goodman. 1827—Murry v. Gillis. 1820—Casino Hotel Co. v. Cohen. 1774—McOwan v. Phipps. 1842—Adler v. Miles. 1780—Zion Industrial Co v. Breslauer. 1798—Smith v. Olson. 1799—Hemlin v. same. 1881—Froment v. A. Rosenbaum Iron Works. 1836—Wynne v. Kemberg. 1837—Neptune Bathing & Social Co. 1847—Jarchow v. Friedman. 1784—White Plains Co v. Leslie. 1853—Standard S & R Co v. Salomon. 1856—Anderschak v. German Sav Bank. 1858—Verth v. Seligman. 1860—Rahm v. Spiro.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Herzig vs. Harper—Walter Gaughlan. Howard vs. Fleischman—Joseph W. Keller. Same vs. Same—Earle—James A. Foley. Jackel vs. Jackel—James W. Hyde. Sperber vs. Zierler—Richard M. Henry.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Stapleton, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Park III., Harrison, J.; Part IV., Crane, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VII., Marean, J.—1602—Judge v. Flynn. 7222—Forshew v. Bentley Const Co. 2225—Tocionis v. Degnon Con Co. 2307—Rothange, Jr, v. B H R R. 2310—Dwyer v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2294—Durnagle v. Cranford & McNamee. 7718—Block v. Berger. 7583—Katz v. Rheinfeldeman. 2281, 2282—Peper v. City of N. Y. 1790—Anderson v. Gair Co. 2298—Smith v. City of N Y. 2334—Folk v. O'Brien. 6655—Lafayette Trust Co v. Ratner. 2345—Vincenzo v. B H R R. 2273—Russell v. Cornell. 7567—Willets v. Heistad. 2351—Rosenberg v. Eastern Sea Food Co. 2305—Coneys v. B H R R. 2381—Cummings v. Nassau R R. 2385—Herr v. B H R R et al. 2386—Roche v. B H R R et al. 2394—Crocker v. Nassau R R. 2396, 2397, 2398—Taylor v. South Brooklyn R R. 7745—Debbe v. Kiendl. 2410—Welton v. City of N. Y. 2417—Cardone v. Concy I & B R R. 2420—Levingston v. B H R R. 2421—McGuckin v. B H R R. 2425—Dowd v. B H R R. 2428—Cocheu B H R R. 2435—Ries v. Columbia Machine Works. 2436—Tibbils v. United Cigar Stores. 7461—Finn v. McAllister. 7744—Brederman v. Holistein. 6833—Folk v. Kronenberg. 6643—Nelson v. Degnon Con Co. 955—Golub v. Turner Const Co. 7455—Carlin Const Co v. City of N. Y. 7838—Coohran v. Cochran. Highest number reached on regular call 2488.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J.—4320—Plotkin v. Goldsmith. 4525—Flatbush Amuse Co. v. Gilmour. 4586—Collins v. Burkhardt. 4581—Ridge of B'klyn Co v. Kingston Realty Co. 4535—Bassewitz v. Esposito. 4537—Gurlan v. Wilson. 4549—Levin v. Sheppard. 4550—Sheppard v. Snedeker Holding Co. 4552—Stern & Ross Realty Co. v. Phillips. 4359—Di Santi v. Pattern Realty Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Jackson, J.—380—Fitzgerald v. B H R R. 382, 383—Hoyer v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 267—Macumber v. Freel. 385—Lee v. B H. R R. 389—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Block Front Between 78th and 79th Streets Sold—An Interesting Deal on Vesey Street—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales.

An important transaction in the downtown business section was announced yesterday by Heilner & Wolf and S. H. Stone, who sold to an investor 28 and 30 Vesey Street.

The plot, which is 52 by 76, is located on the northeast corner of Church Street and is covered with two store and loft buildings.

This is the only plot on the entire block that is not owned by John Jacob Astor or the Evening Post Association. It was bought about two months ago by Heilner & Wolf at the auction sale of the Weeks estate, and title was taken on Dec. 10, 1909.

At the time of the sale the buyers were considered to have secured in the parcel one of the greatest bargains of the year. At the same sale John Jacob Astor purchased the property occupied by the Real Estate Salesroom, occupying a plot 50 by 100, for $307,000. Heilner & Wolf held the plot at $275,000.

Broadway Block Front Sold.

The entire block front on the east side of Broadway, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, belonging to Oscar R. Meyer and Mayer L. Halff has been resold by Parish, Fisher & Co. to clients of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

This is the same property which was acquired lately by the sellers from the Sanford estate, and is practically the only entire block front between Seventy-second and Eighty-sixth Streets on Broadway, unimproved. The buildings on this block consist of two-story brick stores and apartments.

Seventy-ninth Street is not only a wide street, but also has a Subway station on the corner. The northeast corner is owned by Archibald D. Russell, and on the west side of Broadway the entire block is occupied by the Astors' Apthorp apartment house.

This sale continues the steady change in ownership of important pieces of property from the hands of operators and builders to the more permanent ownership by investors, and indicates again the importance of the thoroughfare, and foreshadows what is likely to happen in an active market.

Sale in Financial District.

An interesting transaction affecting a small parcel in the financial district was announced yesterday by Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, who sold to Arabel Armstrong for Walter L. Smith and Louise A. Gormly of Rochester, N. Y. the property 75 Broad Street, a four-story mercantile building, on lot 18.11 by 89.9. The property is three doors south of the new Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Buys Greenwich Street Loft.

George Alexander Macdonald has bought from the Greenwich Holding Company the recently completed six-story loft building 719 and 721 Greenwich Street, between Charles and Perry Streets. The building is 38 feet in width with a depth of 82 feet on the southerly side and 74 feet on the northerly side, with a width in the rear of 39 feet.

Hospital Adds to Its Holdings.

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital has bought, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, 308 and 310 East Twenty-first Street, two three-story dwelling, each on a lot 20 by 92. This is said to complete the purchases of the institution, which now owns from 305 to 315 on Twentieth Street and from 302 to 310 on Twenty-first Street.

Buying in Loft Zone.

Samuel Lipman has bought from Jackson & Stern 312 to 316 West Fifteenth Street, three three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 103.3.

Joseph B. Bourne has sold 132 to 136 West Fourteenth Street, a seven-story building recently damaged by fire, on plot 74.6 by 103.3.

David Vogel and the Murphy Du Mont Company sold for the estate of Andrew Lebert 512 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25.2 by 75, adjoining the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street.

Investors Buy Harlem Tenement.

Max J. Klein has bought from the Citizens' Holding Company 25 and 27 West 135th Street, a six-story tenement with stores, on plot 41.8 by 99.11.

Max J. Klein has sold 125 West 120th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company.

Hall J. How & Co. sold for Charles Lowen to A. V. Donnellon the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Pinehurst Avenue, 100 feet north of 180th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Louis Meckes has sold for John F. Kaiser to the Highbridge Construction Company a lot on the east side of Boscobel Avenue, facing Washington Bridge.

John J. Green has sold for G. Hollender a two-family brick dwelling on Dawson Street.

M. Horowitz has bought, through L. Chase, 1,023 College Avenue, a five-story single flat, on lot 23 by 85.

Famous Old Mansion Sold.

The last of the old-time country mansions that lined the shore of the East River in the Astoria section of Long Island City when that section was named by members of the Astor family, went into the hands of real estate speculators under the auctioneer's hammer yesterday. The property sold was the Nesmith homestead, situated on the Shore Road, consisting of about nine acres.

The property was sold in a partition suit brought by Charles A. Nesmith of 388 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, one of the heirs, against his two brothers, Howard and H. E. Nesmith of Flushing, and his three sisters, Mrs. N. L. Jessup of Brooklyn, Mrs. E. N. Shether of Great Neck, and Mrs. H. M. Baxter of Montclair, N. J. Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of Long Island City was the auctioneer. The property was sold to Thomas J. Smith of College Point for $72,500.

The old mansion was built over 100 years ago by Adrian Polhemus, a New York merchant. It was purchased in 1857 by Mr. Nesmith, and his family lived there until a few years ago. At the time of Mr. Nesmith's purchase there were five country residences from the present Casino Beach to the Hunter's Point section. Some of the old houses remain, but they have been transformed into factory buildings.

Brooklyn Sales.

John Skelly has purchased the two buildings on the west side of Hopkinson Avenue, 240 feet south of Newkirk Avenue, and resold same to the Prudential Associates.

O. W. Hamilton & Co. have sold on East Ninth Street, 180 feet north of Avenue Q, a plot of six lots to the Windham Realty and Building Company.

William Reitman has sold 569 St. Mark's Avenue, near Bedford, the three-story and basement brownstone private residence, 20 by 100, to Slaughter W. Huff, President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company. The property was held at $12,000.

Suburban Sales.

William H. Jones, official chef of Battery Dan Finn's Huron Club, has purchased, through the Holden-Allen Realty Company, the Georgian, a forty-seven-room hotel opposite the station of the West Shore Railroad at Rockland Lake. The building will be entirely renovated and bowling alleys and a new ballroom added.

Recent Buyers.

Mrs. Angie M. Booth of 4 Riverside Drive is said to be the buyer of the Camolin Building, to be erected at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, sold recently by Miller, McMann & Donley for the Camolin Realty Company.

Albert Blum is the purchaser of the four-story dwelling 14 East Seventy-third Street, sold recently by Mrs. Hugh Gordon Miller. Mr. Blum at present resides at 35 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Good Results at Auction.

Attracted by the offering of three properties for estates, a large crowd of bidders attended the sales at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday, when he sold for the estate of Susan M. Swenson, deceased, 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 32 by 63, for $99,000 to Cleveland Moffett, the writer and playwright; for the estate of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, deceased, property 440, 442, and 444 East Sixty-eighth Street, a plot 75 by 55.4, with small stable and contractor's buildings thereon, for $17,000 to Charles Leopold; also, for the estate of Clara A. Bartholomew, deceased, 443 East Fifty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement dwelling 20 by 100.4, for $11,100 to Carrie Brand, who is now the tenant in the building.

New Apartment on St. Nicholas Ave.

Plans have been filed for a new six-story flat to contain suites for eighteen families and to be built from designs by J. C. Cooker at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 148th Street, at a cost of $35,000, for the Rembrandt Realty Company, of which Joseph E. Marx is President.

More Rooms for Women's Hotel.

Plans have been filed with Building Supt. Miller by Moore & Landsiedel, architects, for Arthur W. Eager for remodeling the Martha Washington Hotel at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street by installing a dozen additional rooms on the second floor. The proposed enlargement will cost $7,000.

Fireproof Houses for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Department of Buildings yesterday approved the plans for the first dwelling of terra cotta in that borough. The decision is important to suburban builders and homeowners because it brings into service a fireproof material which is made available through the steadily increasing cost of lumber.

The department engineers studied the record of "past performances" before the plans were approved. Terra cotta has already been admitted in the Bronx, and the home of Prof. James E. Lough of New York University is the first of the kind erected there.

The Brooklyn home passed upon yesterday is to be at Avenue I and East Ninth Street, in the southern part of the borough. The owner is Lewis Drummond. Walls, floors, and partitions are to be of hollow tera cotta blocks, and the exterior surface will be covered with stucco. In the walls the blocks must be of vitrified clay; their thickness, for the basement and first floor, must be 10 inches, and for the second and gables 8 inches. The blocks in the floors, laid between concrete beams, must be 8 inches thick. The plaster is applied directly to the surface of the tile. Squires & Wynkoop are the architects.

Builders have been awaiting the decision of the Brooklyn authorities on the new type of residence construction. It is the outlying districts that will be affected by it—the sections of the city where detached houses prevail.

Another Vaudeville Theatre for Brooklyn.

Another new theatre is announced to be built in Brooklyn to occupy the entire block at De Kalb and Central Avenues and Stockholm Street in the Bushwick section. It will be devoted to vaudeville and will have a seating capacity for 3,000 persons. The new house will be controlled by William Morris, who recently made arrangements to erect a large vaudeville theatre at Broadway and Howard Avenue.

Long Island Development.

The Queensboro Corporation, which recently purchased the Barclay-Dugro property at Woodside, L. I., has leased the Broadway frontage of the third floor in the McAlpin building, 1,286 Broadway, to handle the development of the above property. It is intended to erect this Spring a number of two-family houses, starting with a block of thirty on Twenty-fifth Street and Roosevelt Avenue.

Notes.

Partition proceedings have been instituted by Ida A. Gardiner against the property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, owned by the estate of Charles A. Gardiner. It consists of an eight-story building on a plot 46.6 by 100, leased to Lord & Taylor.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has fixed April 18 for a public hearing upon the petition of the New York & Queens County Railroad for a franchise to construct and operate an additional track from Flushing to College Point, and from Jamaica to Flushing.

"Rights and Duties of Brokers" will be discussed by E. A. Tredwell, real estate broker, at the session of the real estate law class conducted by the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, this evening.

Charles Hirschhorn, Vice President of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Company, has taken a lease of the dwelling at 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, owned by Oscar S. Straus, former Minister to Turkey and Secretary of Commerce and Labor during the last three years of the Roosevelt Administration.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

37th St, 22, s s, 328.3 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale, to Miss W. C. O'Connor, $84,000.

38th St, 34, n s, 443 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale, to Miss W. C. O'Connor, $95,000.

126th St, 326 and 328, s s, 391.8 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x99.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned to March 2.

106th St, 282, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the Hagar Realty Co., $17,600.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

69th St, 20, s w corner of Madison Av, 63x82, four-story and basement dwelling; voluntary sale, to Cleveland Moffett, $99,000.

57th St, 443, n s, 201.6 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4, three-story dwelling; executors' sale, estate of Clara A. Bartholomew, deceased, to Carrie Brand, $11,100.

68th St, 440 to 444 East, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, one and two story buildings; executors' sale, estate of Thomas J. Dunn, deceased, to Charles Leopold, $17,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Spring St, 204, s s, 50.2 ft w of Varick St, 25x88.4x irregular, seven-story loft and store building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. B. Sellew, $30,000.

116th St, 129, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

50th St, 417, n s, 156.7 ft e of 1st Av, 19.5x100.5, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the Union Exchange National Bank, $10,600.

Tiffany St, s w corner of 167th St, 94.6x38.6x75x89.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, adjourned to March 2.

By James L. Wells Co.

141st St, 201, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, adjourned to March 2.

By Samuel Marx.

1st Av, 1,067, w s, 25.1 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x75, four-story tenement and store; to the plaintiff, George Wille, Jr., $10,240.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

21st St, 837 West, for a one-story frame storage building, 24x44; C. P. Abbott, 236 8th Av, owner and architect; cost, $300.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 148th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 24.11x90; Rembrandt Realty Co., 3,069 Broadway, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

29th St, 29 East, to a twelve-story brick hotel; A. W. Eager, premises owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

BASSFORD AV, e s, 194.1 ft n of 182d St, 141x77.1; Henry Farrell to William L. Phelan, (mtgs $17,500,) $100.

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Suburban Place, 48.7x120.7; Boston Av, n s, 48.7 ft e of Suburban Place, 24.3x97.2; Max Pike to N. Y. City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, $100.

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Suburban Place, 48.7x irregular; Joseph Baum to Max Pike, $100.

BOSTON AV, s w corner of Heath Av, 80x133; Herbert H. Childs to Simeon W. Barber, $100.

BOWERY, e s, 75.3 ft n of Rivington St, 21.6x39.8; Michael F. Lyons to Charles A. Fisher, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

BROAD ST, 75, e s, 19x irregular; Arabel Armstrong to Edward C. Perkins and others, (mtg $40,000,) $50,000.

BROAD ST, 75, e s, 19x irregular; Louise A. Garmly and others to Arabel Armstrong, $80,000.

BROADWAY, 2,783 and 2,785, w s, 50x100; Leon Ottinger to Moses Ottinger, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 149th St, 833.1x irregular; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $440,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 149th St, 833.1x irregular; William Jay and others to Cathleen Turney, $550,000.

JEFFERSON AV, s e corner of Murdock Av, 75x100; Albert Ehresmann to Maria C. Ehresmann, $1.

JOHNSON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Land Co. D of Edenwald to James Janelle, $1.

JONES ST, n s, 120.1 ft w of 4th St, 24.10x100; Charles Schenck to Kathryn Gleason, (mtg $26,500,) $100.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, w s, 1.9 ft n of Mindham Place, 25x112.11; Harold E. Vreeland to Henry Kroener, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

LAMPORT AV, s s, 400 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; Eugene N. Robinson, referee, to Sidney B. Hickox, $1,000.

LOT 338, map of McGraw estate, Van Nest; Francis Hagen to Francis W. Hagen, Jr., $1.

LOT 339, amended map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Agnes V. Foley to James J. Foley, $1.

LOTS 26 and 27, revised map of Seneca Park; George H. Janss to Melrose Realty Co., (mtg $275,) $1.

NETHERLAND AV, s e s, at n s of 231st St, 158.3x irregular, 27-100 acre; Riverdale Av, plot lies e of centre line of Riverdale Av, 79-1000 acre, and Lots 144, 149, 100, 180, 358, and 153, map of Maria L. Ewen; M. Louise Ewen Von Koenitz to Eliza M. Ewen, $100.

PARK AV, 1,748, w s, 25x80; Mary Devine to Ida H. Hodges, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

SPRUCE ST, 42, s s, 25x75; Benjamin V. Harrison to Benjamin V. Harrison Co., (mtg $28,000,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 563 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x134.1; American Real Estate Co. to Henry L. Holstein, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 995, w s, 40x irregular; American Real Estate Co. to Henry L. Holstein, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 412.6 ft n of Jennings St, 37.6x100; Boulevard Construction Co. to Martha Realty Co., (mtg $38,000,) $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Holland Holding Co. to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

VYSE AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 50x100; Frederick Regelmann to Christian C. Regelmann, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 204.9 ft n of 180th St, 25x56; Wallace Wyand to Plowden Stevens Co., $100.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 187th St, 37.2x102.1; Irvine Realty Co. to John Randall, $100.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 64, s s, 21x irregular; William E. Benjamin and others to Anne E. Benjamin, $16,250.

2D AV, 2,237, w s, 26.6x90; Giovanni Vigarito to Sebato Vigarito, $100.

3D AV, 3,479, w s, 25x119.11; Philippine Kraus to Max Kleinman, $100.

3D AV, 1,826, w s, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

6TH AV, n w corner of 18th St, 100x105, Wakefield; Minnie A. Kurz to John M. Haffen, (mtg $1,225,) $100.

23D ST, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 78x98.9; Charles A. Hewlett to Elsie Hewlett, $100.

7TH AV, n s, Lot 865, Wakefield, 25x114; Joseph G. Ruppel to Michael T. Carroll, $1.

7TH AV, e s, 83.1 ft n of 120th St, 17x77; Walter C. Witherbee and others to Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Co., (mtg $10,000,) $1.

16TH ST, 618 East, 25x103.3; Julius Saltzstein to Nelson M. Hart, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Maria Kiefer to Henry Kiefer, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

75TH ST, 228 East, 20.4x102.2; Patrick J. Dobson to William H. Reitemeier, (mtg $10,000,) $1,000.

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; William W. Bowyer and others to Omar A. Jenks, $3,500.

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Eliza Bump to Omar A. Jenks, $100.

87TH ST, s s, 279 ft w of Central Park West 21x102.2; Walter C. Witherbee and others to Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Co., (mtg $20,000,) $1.

86TH ST, 23 West, 25x100.8; M. Louise Ewen Von Koenitz to Eliza M. Ewen, $100.

92D ST, s s, 71.6 ft w of Park Av, 17x irregular; Irving Bachrach to Henriette Bachrach, $100.

97TH ST, 135, n s, 16x100.11; Lexington Av, 220 and 222, w s, 26.8x100; 50th St, 248 East, 20x100.5; 2d Av, 532, e s, 20x75; 24th St, 313, n s, 20x98.9; 1st Av, w s, 50.7 ft s of 102d St, 50.4x100; Joseph E. Dempsey to Mary F. Dempsey, $100.

100TH ST, 233 West, 25x101.10; Matthew F. Donohue to Nameoki Club, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

110TH ST, 112 East, 25x75.11; John Shrady to Walter G. Buxton and others, $1.

116TH ST, 230 West, n s, 25x103.7; Broad Construction Co. to Robert H. Herschman, (mtg $31,500,) $100.

117TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; George W. Olvany to Yale D. Benner, $1.

117TH ST, 305 East, 50x irregular; Louis J. K. Heil to Emma Utz, (mtg $16,000,) $1.

120TH ST, 125 West, n s, 20x100.11; Max J. Klein to Citizens' Holding Co., (mtg $19,000,) $100.

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99.11; Max Marx to Joseph Freedman, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

178TH ST, s w corner of Pinehurst Av, 87.2x130.1; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Co. to Herbert J. Cockran, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

181ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Bathgate Av, 11.5x69.2; Washington Av, e s, 150.9 ft n of 180th St, 25x45.5; Plowden Stevens, Jr., to the Plowden Stevens Co., $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARBOLINO, Consiglio, to Giovanni Tessitone; 100th St, 326, East, 25x100, 2 years... $1,500

ARMSTRONG, Arabel, to Isaac Bell; Broad St, 75, e s, 19x irregular, 3 years, 4½%.. $4,000

ARNOLD, Bernard H., to Aqueduct Realty Co.; Aqueduct Av, 2,320, e s, 30x99.7x30.10x106.8, due April 1, 1912, 6%..... $2,000

BAUER, Jacob H., to William Withers, Jr.; White Plains Road, w s, Lot 15, map of South Washingtonville, 34.1x147x34.1x140.4, 5 years $3,500

BOND, Louise Van B., to United States Savings Bank; 60th St, 21 East, n s, 20x78.5, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year..... $15,000

BURMER, Cornelius A., to Jacob Welsing; Ellis Av, s s, n ½ of Lot 326, map of Unionport, 100x108, due April 1, 1911, 6%.... $1,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Central Building, Improvement and Investment Co.; Pinehurst Av, s w corner of 178th St, 190x92.8, 1 year, 6% $10,000

COHN, Hyman, and another to Abraham Cohn; 164th St, s s, 22 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6%.. $5,000

CRAWFORD, Mabel N., to Sue S. Howe; Edgecombe Av, 46, 19.10x90, 3 years, 4½%.. $18,000

DAKOTA REALTY CO. to St. Luke's Hospital; Hamblin Place, e s, 434.9 ft s of 138th St, due March 1, 1913, 4½..... $50,000

DINGMAN, Ann E., to Allen M. Smith; Washington St, 435, e s, 24.10x80.1x24.9x82.2, prior mtg $5,500, 3 years, 6%..... $1,200

DRUCKER, Ephraim, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Grand St, n e corner of West Broadway, 50x50, due, &c, as per bond.... $36,000

ELIAS GUSSOROFF REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Max Marx; Broadway, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x160, prior mtg $120,000, 2 years, 6%..... $25,000

FANNING, Thomas M., to Lawrence M. Fanning; Orchard St, 162, e s, 25x87.6, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6%..... $3,000

FITZPATRICK, Mary R., to John Nicklas; Villa Av, e s, 585.8 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 24.9x92.8, due Dec. 31, 1912, 5½%.. $3,600

FOGARTY, William P., to Loretta E. Cosgrove; 2d Av, 1,901, n w corner of 98th St, 26x75; Ridge St, 86, 125.7x—; 80th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2, 3 years, 6% $6,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to Max Marx; 150th St, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99.11, prior mtg $45,000, 1 year, 6%..... $20,000

HERSCHMAN, Robert H., to Broad Construction Co.; 116th St, 230 West, s s, 26x111.6, prior mtg $26,000, due as per bond.... $5,500

HESSE, Charles J., to Jacob Abraham; 26th St, 311 East, n s, 25x98.9, 1 year..... $2,000

HINKLE, Emily M. and another to Albany Savings Bank; 26th St, 88 to 44 West, 5 years $300,000

KLEINMANN, Max, to Philippine Kraus; 3d Av, 3,479, due March 1, 1915..... $50,000

KLEINMANN, Max, to Alois L. Ernst; 3d Av, 3,479, due March 1, 1913, 6%..... $2,500

HOLSTEIN, Harry L., to American Real Estate Co.; Southern Boulevard, 995, w s, 40x—, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6%.. $14,000

HOLSTEIN, Harry L., to American Real Estate Co.; Southern Boulevard, 999, w s, 40x—, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6%.. $14,000

JENKS, Omar A., to Isaac L. Kip and another, executors; 79th St, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, 5 years, 4½%.. $22,500

LOHMAN, Frits, to John Haupt; Bainbridge Av, e s, 180 ft s of 198th St, 25x111x26.3x107.4, prior mtg, 3 years..... $5,000

NYMAN, Erik G., to Annie Rusmbon; Amundson Av, e s, 125 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, demand, 6%..... $350

O'NEILL, John S., to John C. Duffy; Henry St, 240, s s, 23x87, due Aug. 18, 1914, 6%.. $4,340

PHELAN, William L., to Henry Farrell; Bassford Av, e s, 194.1 ft n of 182d St, 51x72.9, prior mtg $11,500, due as per bond.... $3,500

PLOWDEN-STEVENS CO. to William G. Wood and another, trustees; Washington Av, e s, 244 ft n of Talmadge St, 50x—, 3 years..... $5,000

RABBI JACOB JOSEPH SCHOOL to Benjamin W. Foster; Hurry St, 167, n s, 21.8x75, prior mtg —..... $2,000

RENDALL, John, to Carrie Toelle; Webster Av, n e corner of 187th St, 37.2x102.1, 3 years $37,000

BENENSON, Benjamin, to Louis Lese; Mary St, s s, 245 ft w of Washington St, 100x100, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6%..... $5,250

RIVERS, Thomas D., to Louise Withey; 18th St, n s, 205 ft e of 5th Av, 50x14, prior mtg —demand, 6%..... $2,000

ROBERT FRIEDMAN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 132d St, 508 to 518 West, s s, 125x99.11, prior mtg $126,000, due March 1, 1912, 6%..... $21,000

ROBERT FRIEDMAN CONSTRUCTION CO. to John S. Lyle; 132d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11, 5 years... $40,000

ROBERT FRIEDMAN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Trust Co. of America; 132d St, s s, 141.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11, 5 years. $40,000

ROBERT FRIEDMAN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Trust Co. of America; 132d St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11, 5 years. $40,000

ROLLMAN, John, to George Latour; 165th St, 484 West, s s, 42x55.10, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 5½%..... $5,000

SALVINO, Andrea, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Downing St, 25, n s, 25x70, 1 per bond $14,000

SHINSKY, Elias, to Elias P. Shinsky; Madison St, s s, 95.8 ft e of Scammel St, 24.7x96, demand, —..... $1,000

SILVER, Nathan, to Grenville Clark and others, trustees; Catharine St, e s, 23.1 ft n of Henry St, 5 years..... $24,000

SINGER, Meyer, and others to Samuel J. Singer; Amsterdam Av, e s, 39.11 ft n of 158th St, 40x106, due March 5, 1912, 6%.. $10,000

SOYER, Lucien and Sadie, to Rose Apt; Lots 588 and 589, map of Lohbauer Park, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6%..... $500

STORY, Fannie E. D., to Charles H. Meyer; South St, 178 and 179, 41.9x irregular, prior mtg $18,000, 2 years, 6%..... $6,000

THOMPSON, Leslie E., to E. Matilda Ziegler and others; 111th St, 517 to 523 West, 100x100.11, due Jan. 1, 1915..... $160,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to William Jay, as executor; 149th St, n s, 160 ft w of Broadway, 18.1x99.11, prior mtg —, Feb. 21, 5 years... $25,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to William Jay, as executor; Broadway, s w corner of 150th St, 99.11x125, prior mtg —, Feb. 21..... $100,000

WEBER, Marie, and another to George Hauser; plot begins 198 ft w of White Plains Road and 120 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due Sept. 30, 1910, 6%..... $1,000

WILLIAM GUGGOLZ CONSTRUCTION CO. to Arthur T. Marshall; Park Av, e s, 175 ft s of 182d St, 25x141, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6%..... $2,750

WOOLLEY, Philip, to Alexander P. W. Kuman; Grand Av, w s, 150 ft s of Oxford Place, 50x100, 3 years, 6%..... $1,400

Mechanics' Liens.

106TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11; Protenhauer-Neabit Co. against Raymore Realty Co., owner and contractor, $3,774.

BARNES AV, w s, 89 ft n of 226th St, 75x105; John E. Hallet against Lavonchia Construction Co., owner and contractor, (renewal,) $390.

NEREID AV, —s, 82 ft w of Barnes Av, 25x76; Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co. against Vincenzo Palmieri, owner, (renewal,) $54.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 114.11 ft e of Jerome Av, 50x125; Hudson Mantel and Mirror Co., Inc., against August Rehbock, owner; Rehbock Construction Co., owner and contractor, $252.

119TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Hyman Low against Miriam Sachs, owner and contractor, $42.

121H ST, 20 East; Frank Morell Co. against Julia Fitzgerald, owner; Joseph Di Corcia, contractor, $410.

BOSCOBEL AV, w s, 25 ft n of Plympton Av, 50x90; H. P. Read Lead Works against David Christie, estate of David Christie, owner; John Kelly Plumbing Co., owner and contractor, $440.

BROOME ST, 557; Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co. against Rebecca Scholnikoff, owner; Union Square Contracting Co., contractor, $45.

205TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x87; Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co. against Joseph Balmford, owner and contractor, $250.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St, 100x87; Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co. against Emanuel Doctor, owner and contractor, $275.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, Broadway, 240th to 242d St, entire plot; Ames Transfer Co. against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; William T. Bernhardt, contractor, $917.

12TH ST, 16 and 18 East; Frank Morell Co. against Julia Fitzgerald, owner; Joseph Di Corcia, contractor, $90.

12TH ST, 20 East; Frank Angellili against Julia Fitzgerald; Joseph Di Corcia, contractor, $157.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St and Park View Terrace; Albert A. Nimis against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 27, 1910, (by bond,) $895.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 9, 1910, (by bond,) $894.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Charles E. Ensign against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 24, 1910, (by bond,) $1,150.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Watson Contracting Co. against Richard M. Montgomery Co. Inc., et al., Jan. 21, 1910, (b ybond,) $517.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Gustavus M. Raden against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 20, 1910, (by bond,) $1,743.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Arthur C. Jenkins against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 8, 1910, (by bond,) $400.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Friedberg & Klein against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 7, 1910, (by bond,) $2,100.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Oscar E. Konkle against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 24, 1910, (by bond,) $1,065.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Church E. Gates & Co. against Richard M. Montgomery, Inc., et al., Jan. 26, 1910, (by bond,) $129.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Arthur C. Jenkins against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 28, 1910, (by bond,) $430.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Gustavus M. Roden against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 15, 1910, (by bond,) $168.

WEBB AV, e s, whole front between 188th St, and Park View Terrace; Adolph Geller against Richard M. Montgomery Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 31, 1910, (by bond,) $228.

2D AV, 97th St, s w corner, and 98th St, entire block; T. Cunninghame Co. against Second Avenue R. R. Co. et al., Feb. 14, 1910, (by bond,) $1,382.

38TH ST, 23 East; Frederick Beck & Co. against Rector, Wardens, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church in the City of New York, Jan. 24, 1910, $638.

GREENWICH ST, 537 to 545; New York Cornice and Skylight Works against F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., Feb. 18, 1910, (by bond,) $610.

Lis Pendens.

110TH ST, 12 East; Clementine M. Silverman and others against Joseph Fuchs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cahn, Nordlinger & Landauer.

63D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Charlotte Goodman against Marie Schiels and others, (partition;) attorneys, E. Cohn and J. Levy.

98TH ST, 324 East; Rudolph Wallach against James King and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Bridges & Lustgarten.

48TH ST, 246 East; Adam Lieb and others against Anton Rasmussen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Brunner.

MULBERRY ST, 183; North River Savings Bank against Michele Voccoli and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.

KELLY ST, w s, 114.5 ft n of 167th St, 25.8x64.10x27.8x74.7; Rose Reilly against Kate Petzoldt, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

91ST ST, 80-4, Marks Rosenberg and others against Nathan Kirsh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Levy.

8TH AV, n w corner of 155th St, runs w 740x n 979.4 ft to 159th St, x e 740x s 979.4 ft to beginning; 8th Av, n e corner of 155th St, 99.11x100; 8th Av, w s, corner of 158th St, 49.11x100; 8th Av, e s, 31.2 ft n of 158th St, runs n 819.4x e — ft to Harlem River x s e —x s w — ft to beginning; Manhattan Railway Co. against Harriet G. Cookan and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbus.

135TH ST, 508 East; Wilhelm C. D. Mornhinweg and others against Anthony McOwen and others, (action to restrain, &c;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch.

60TH ST, 236 West; Benedetto Garritano against William Rabinowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Palmieri & Wechsler.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Mollie Hirshfeld against Graham Holding Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x100; Charles A. Robinson, trustee, and others against Frederick E. Bauer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. E. Brown.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 123d St, 100.11x35; Charles Wynne and others against Stella Wechsler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. D. Elder, Jr.

135TH ST, 527 East; Lina Mistell against Isaac Haftenbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayer & Acker.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 95 ft s of Jennings St, 70x100; George R. Simpson against William S. Wood and others, (accounting, &c;) attorneys, Gross & Snoudaira.

HENRY ST, s s, 47.6 ft e

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136 to 146 West 52d St.
Modern 12-Story Building.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Just off Broadway, 2 blocks from Subway. Convenient to Elevated and Surface Cars.
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For Floor Plans, Rents, etc., apply to your own Broker or
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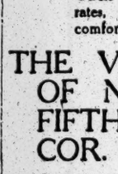

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONTRACT R.
SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, in Room 910, 299 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on March 1, 1910, for CONTRACT R, for furnishing and delivering either or both of the following classes of supplies:
Class 1—Fifteen thousand tons bituminous coal.
Class 2—One hundred and twenty tons Cumberland coal.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at Room 906 at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
JOHN A. BENSEL,
President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
No. 119 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York, February 5th, 1910.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Chapter 280 of the Laws of 1893, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1909, was published in The City Record, three times, each week for three weeks, beginning January 13th, 1910. WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

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When you come to New York City stop at the
HOTEL ROLAND
Handy to everything. Street cars connect to nearly everywhere.
MODERN HOTEL.
NICE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH AT REASONABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RATES.
59th St., Bet. Madison & Park Aves
Block from Plaza entrance to Park

Alliance House
258-260 WEST 44TH STREET,
One block from Times Square.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
A QUIET PLACE FOR QUIET PEOPLE. Conducted on the American plan, suitable for persons who appreciate the comforts of home life. Transients accommodated.
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HOTEL ABERDEEN
WEST 32D STREET,
Between 5th Ave. & Broadway.
Exclusive surroundings, with complete service in all details. Attractive Suites and superior accommodations for transients. Spacious Apartments, one room and bath to eight rooms and four baths. Furnished or unfurnished on lease.
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UNUSUAL COOKING-OLD WINES-GOOD MUSIC
After Theatre Suppers
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Directly on the ocean front. Every detail of modern equipment and comfort. French cuisine of the highest order. Thorough service. The famous SHELBURNE GRILL and ROSE GARDEN (with French service) overlooking the strand. JACOB WEIKEL, Mgr.

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Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
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Most Modern and Leading Moderate Rate Hotel.
ALBEMARLE Virginia Ave., near Beach.
New throughout; 100 sunny front rooms; private baths; steam heat; elevators; sun parlors; superior accommodations at special rate, $8, $10, $12.50 up wkly., $2.00 up daily, including excellent table; own farms and dairy. White service. Music. Booklet. Sat. to Mon., $3.50. J. P. COPE.

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ON THE BEACH, VIRGINIA AV.
300 rooms, with fresh and sea water in all baths. Special American plan, $3.50 up daily. European plan, $1.50 up daily. Special weekly terms.
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Most up-to-date and modern appliances for all kinds of curative and tonic baths. Unexcelled table; refined surroundings. Booklet on request. W. H. Moore, Manager.

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No more attractive trips can possibly be found than those to
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The American Mediterranean
MORE beautiful and more interesting than France, Spain, Italy, Egypt, or the Orient; nearer home and less expensive to the pleasure-seeker, more resultful to the explorer, and furnishing new material for historic research; a region where rigorous northern winters are exchanged for perpetual summer, sunshine and flowers.
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Cuba: 4 days from New York, one week at Havana, the American Paris, continuing thence to
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$112.50 for Entire Trip
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BY NEW TWIN-SCREW
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EASTER CRUISE
16 days, $85 up.
From New York, March 23,
ROUND TRIP $30 to $110
According to Location.
First class only.
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NEW WEEKLY SERVICE
By R.M.S.P. "OROTAVA" 6000 Tons
From Pier 50, N. R., NEW YORK, at 10 A. M. every Wednesday.
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Comfortable Voyage—
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY R. M. S. P.
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by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
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Sailing from New York 4th and 20th each month.
16 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO
28 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
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That the Fall River Line's the best way to Boston.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
Fare to Boston.....$3
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

JOY LINE 240 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
ALBERT DUROS, Plaintiff, against HELENE DUROS, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for a Divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Feb. 10th, 1910.
HENRY S. RENAUD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
150 Front St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
To Helene Duros, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable James W. Gerard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1910.
Dated New York, Feb. 16, 1910.
HENRY S. RENAUD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
150 Front St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
CRUISES DE LUXE
EASTER CRUISE
DURING THE LENTEN PERIOD A SPECIAL CRUISE HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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MARCH 24th, on
TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP MOLTKE 12,500 TONS
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Also Summer Cruises to Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Etc.
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All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)
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Leaving New York March 5, 12 Noon.
Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. †Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
‡Pennsylv'a Feb. 24, 11 AM. | *Pres. Grant.....Mch. 19
‡Graf Waldersee...Feb. 26 | *Amerika .....Mch. 24
‡Kais'n Aug. Vic..Mch. 5 | ‡Pretoria .....April 2
*Pres. Lincoln....Mch. 12 | ‡Graf Waldersee...April 9
‡Hamburg direct. *Omits Plymouth.
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S. S. BATAVIA (Naples only) March 25, 1 PM.
S. S. HAMBURG.....March 30
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45 Hours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Fast Twin-Screw Steamer
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Philadelphia..Mar. 5 | St. Louis.....Mar. 19
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 61, N.R.
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Min'tonka, Mar. 12, 10:30 AM | Min'apolis, Mar. 26
Minnewaska, Mar. 19, 1 PM | Min'haha, Apl. 9
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Krond'd. Mar. 2, 10 AM | Vaderland.....Mar. 12
Finland.....Mar. 5 | Zeeland.....Mar. 19
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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
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N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic, Feb. 26, 10 A. M. | Adriatic, Mar. 12
†Philadelphia, Mar. 5, 10 AM | St. Louis, Mar. 19
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NEW YORK & BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
Via Azores, Madeira, Algiers & Gibraltar.
Romanic.....Feb 26 | Cretic.....Mar 16
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TO THE Mediterranean
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers
Largest in the Trade
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Finest Steamers in the Tropical Service. From New York to Panama, via Jamaica. Every Thursday, 12 M., noon, Pier 8 East River.
METAPAN.....Feb. 24th
ZACAPA.....March 3rd
ALMIRANTE.....March 10th
Every Room an Outside Room.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,
17 Battery Place, New York.
Any City S. S. Ticket Agency.
Additional Weekly Service from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne..Feb. 26 | *La Provence..Mch. 17
*La Savoie...Mch. 3 | *La Touraine..Mch. 24
*La Lorraine..Mch. 10 | *La Savoie...Mch. 31
*Twin screw steamers.
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†LA VELOCE, (Fast Italian Line.)
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TO NAPLES AND GENOA DIRECT, connecting with steamers for EGYPT, the HOLY LAND, CONSTANTINOPLE, and ROUMANIA.
*Taormina. Feb. 24, n'n | *D. D. Abruzzi. Mar. 5
†America. Mar. 1, noon | ‡Ancona.....Mar. 9
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Special Reduced Rate Tours. Independent and unescort, to Atlantic City, Washington, Old Point, Savannah, Boston, &c. All expenses included, $9.50 and up. Send for special circular to MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., New York.

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(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
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Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York! Equipped with wireless telegraphy. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way.

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Inc. hotels at destination, 3 to 12 days, $15 to $68.
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TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
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NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT
Wednesday from New York
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MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Mauretania....Mar. 2 | Mauretania....Mar. 23
Lusitania....Mar. 9 | Lusitania....Mar. 30
Campania....Mar. 16 | Campania....Apr. 6
To Italy & Egypt
SPECIAL CRUISE.
S. S. CARMANIA
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Str.
MARCH 5.
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
SPECIAL CRUISE
SAXONIA TO ITALY MARCH 19
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA
GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
*Carmania. Mar. 5, noon | Carpathia....Mar. 31
*Saxonia. Mar. 19 noon | Pannonia....Apr. 14
*Does not call at Trieste and Fiume.
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

North German Lloyd
Large, Fast, and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships
Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
K. Wm. der Gr. Mar. 8 | Kaiser Wilh. II. Apr. 5
Cecilie.....Mar. 22 | K. Wm. der Gr. Apr. 19
BREMEN DIRECT
Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.
*G. Washington. Feb. 24 | Zieten .....Mar. 10
Rhein .....March 3 | *P. Fried'h Wm. Mar. 17
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA—ALGIERS
Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.
Barbarossa....Feb. 26 | *Berlin (new). Mar. 12
P. Irene.....Mar. 5 | Fried'h der Gr. Mar. 19
*Omits Algiers.
Independent Around the World Tours.
Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.
Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Furnessia, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Caledonia, Mar. 12, 9 A.M.
Columbia, Mar. 5, noon | California, Mar. 19, 2 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $42.50 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Noordam....Mar. 9, 9 AM | Potsdam.....Mar. 23
Ryndam....Mar. 22, 9 AM | New Amsterdam....Apr. 5
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CLARK'S TOURS TO EUROPE
Our "M" Tour leaves June 28, cost $450; a fine trip by magnificent S. S. "Rotterdam." Includes Passion Play. Other good tours $275 up.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.

GUIDE FOR DINERS
Telephone Your Reservation.
HOTEL EMPIRE RESTAURANT
Broadway (Lincoln Square) & 63d St.
The West Side's most popular Restaurant. Exceptionally Good Music. Noted for its Excellent Cooking and Efficient Service. Service a la Carte.
ALL THE LATEST SUPPER SPECIALTIES. We also serve
LUNCH 50c. DINNER $1.00
All Cars Pass Hotel. Tel. 6300—Columbus.

LÜCHOW'S
108 to 114 E. 14th St., Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE AND TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by the VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.

NORMANDIE,
Broadway and 38th St.
New Restaurant, Cafe, and Rathskeller. Lunch 40c. Fine Dinner, with Wine, 75c. A la carte at all hours. Famous Bavarian Orchestra. Vocal Entertainment.

Stanford White's Masterpiece, a museum of art, formerly famous 33d Gambling Palace, is now
Bronze Door Restaurant
It's worth while seeing! 33 West 33d St.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT.
Home Cooking. Break. 20c. up. Lunch 50c., Dinner 50c., 65c. Mr. Hirsh, Mgr. 23 W. 31st

ORCHESTRA CAFE MARIN SINGING
Dinner with Wine, 50c. Special Spaghetti. 239 7th Ave.

THE OAK S. W. Cor. 23d St. & 8th Av. Most Moderately Priced High-class Restaurant in Town. Alc. Tdh. Music.

THE FLATIRON RESTAURANT
B'way, 23d St., 5th Ave. Breakfast, Dinner, Supper.

THE WASHINGTON RESTAURANT. Get an excellent Table d'Hote dinner for 40c. 58 W. 35th St.

Drink MORI CHIANTI
The standard of quality among Italian Red Wines.
FRANCESCO TOCCI, 520 Broadway, New York, Agent. Retail: ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO.

POMMERY "Sec" AND Brut
THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:42 | Sun sets..5:47 | Moon rises..6:32

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:57	8:30	1:45	2:10
Governors Island	8:27	8:55	2:24	2:51
Hell Gate	10:17	10:45	3:50	4:16

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 23.

SS Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 12.
SS Javary, Barbados, Feb. 14.
SS F. J. Luckenbach, Porto Rico, Feb. 15.
SS Minnesota, Port Antonio, Feb. 18.
SS Navahoe, Turks Island, Feb. 17.
SS Otto Sverdurp, Cienfuegos, Feb. 12.
SS Soutra, Havana, Feb. 15.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Feb. 17.
SS Jacob Luckenbach, Galveston, Feb. 13.
SS Emilia, Palermo, Jan. 28.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 22.
SS Peruviana, Boston, Feb. 21.
SS Ogeechee, Brunswick, Feb. 19.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Merida, Cuba	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Grenada	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
C. of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Fr. Fr. Hendrik, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cast. Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Amazonense, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
P. di Piemonte, Naples		
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ponce, Mayaguez		12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Crispin	Para	Feb. 8
Parthenia	Antwerp	Feb. 6
America	Naples	Feb. 11
Kroonland	Antwerp	Feb. 12
Alice	Algiers	Feb. 11
Mesaba	London	Feb. 13
Barcelona	Hamburg	Feb. 8
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 13
San Giovanni	Naples	Feb. 8
Pamoena	Barbadoes	Feb. 15
Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 16
Rhein	Bremen	Feb. 12
Narragansett	London	Feb. 3
Bretagne	Havre	Feb. 9
Saba	Trinidad	Feb. 16
Destro	Barbadoes	Feb. 16
Braemar	Gibraltar	Feb. 10
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Jefferson	Norfol

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, between 90th St. and Daly's Theatre, possibly on Amsterdam Av. car, a flat, round pendant about size of half dollar, set with small diamonds and rubies, on a thin silver chain. Liberal reward if returned to 305 West 90th St.

LOST—Black lynx muff, Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, between 11 P. M. and midnight, in autocab, between Flatbush Av. Subway station and 923 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; reward $15; no questions asked. Return to above address.

LOST—Either in Macy's store or on 5th Av., between 36th and 59th Sts., a flexible diamond bracelet with diamond pig and enameled locket attached. Liberal reward to finder if delivered to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 72d St., valuable heirloom; brooch, fashioned like lovers' knot; diamond studded; at ends were two large drop pearls; in centre pink pearl; liberal reward. Return to 725 5th Av.

LOST—On Saturday evening, a blue-beaded bag containing a pair of opera glasses and handkerchief with initials "E. W. O."; liberal reward will be paid if returned. Z 21 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Canceled check, Saturday, Feb. 19, going to 5th Av. and 39th St., 6th Av. "L" from Columbus Av. and 66th St. Please return Spooner & Wells, Inc., 1,931 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday night, 8th Av., 23d St., two English bull terriers, one male, black spot back of neck; female, pure white; suitable reward. Dr. Du Pont, 310 West 23d St.

LOST—On Thursday, Feb. 17, gold watch in leather bracelet, monogram "A. J. M." between 24th St. and Simpson & Crawford's, on 6th Av; reward. 131 East 31st St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, in or on way to matinee West End Theatre, a diamond screw earring. Liberal reward if returned to 547 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4-A.

LOST—At Erie station, Jersey City, Feb. 10, lady's Elgin open-face watch, 15 jeweled, case No. 1596637, watch No. 11690S568; monogram "F. L. K." Kirk, 505 West 135th.

LOST—From automobile, between Port Chester and New York, package containing six dresses and other woman's apparel; reward. Sutio, Regent Hotel, New York.

LEFT in a 5th Av. stage going uptown Monday morning, a silver-handled umbrella, (bird's head.) Reward will be paid for its return to 60 West 48th St.

LOST—Opera glasses, on 6th Av. "L" or going from 42d St. "L" station to Comedy Theatre; liberal reward. Return to Arnold, 146 West 118th St.

LOST.

MUFF, Thursday night, in taxicab; liberal reward if returned. Haggerty, 1,165 Forest Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Shriner pin between 28th St. and Broadway and Woolworth's, 14th St., via Subway. Reward return to Nina Le Roy, 243 West 98th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 16625, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Jas. J. Cummiskey; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Friday morning, 5th Av., between 25th, 45th Streets, short hatpin, pearl surrounded by diamonds. Return to 605 5th Av.

LOST—On 6th Av., between 47th and 48th Sts., small black pocketbook, containing key and bill. Finder rewarded at 847 6th Av.

LOST—A handbag, Wednesday morning, about 10:30, on Flatbush Av., Caton or Ocean Av. Reward if returned to 74 Ocean Av.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, gold square locket watch charm containing photographs; reward. 304 West 88th St.

LOST—Caracul boa, Ethical Culture Society, Sunday, Feb. 20; reward. Miss Fitch, 114 Madison Av.

LOST.—Diamond sapphire bar pin at Astor Hotel. Liberal reward. Mrs. Coster, 152 East 35th St.

LOST—On Feb. 22, coral collar. Reward if returned to R. Steigerwald, 25 Pine St. 'Phone 5808—John.

LOST—Bank book No. 100,033, Irving Savings Institution; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

$100 REWARD for return to J. Paskusz & Son, 103 Gold St., of pocketbook containing 2 solitaires, 1 diamond dinner ring, and cash; lost Wednesday in vicinity of Park Row, Frankfort and Gold Sts.; cash can be retained in addition to reward.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Near home, white fox terrier, (male;) black spots over eye black ears, short tail. Liberal reward. Moss, 210 West 107th St.

LOST—Black and wh e cat, in neighborhood of 5th Av. and 16th St. Reward if returned to 7 West 16th St.

LOST.—English bull, color tan; answers name Muggins. Liberal reward. Story, 349 West 85th St.

LOST—Female French bull; collar with address 157 East 42d, George Belehas; $15 reward.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Feb. 23—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.; SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Overalls, 5 umbrellas, bankbook, wallet, lunch box, papers, sheet, handle, hatchet, glove, pair gloves. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Socks, 16 umbrellas, gloves, rubbers, 2 pieces fat, picture, books, magazines, waist, key, rosary, mitts, purse, cord, pair glasses, purse, shirts, shoes, leave, fob, overalls, muff, neck piece, valise, letter, money, coat and apron, collars, hand bag. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Shoes, gloves, case, keys, passbook, cards, note and receipt, bank, collars, laundry, rubbers, veiling, pin, music, purse, letter, law book, muff, overalls, hat, hand bag, bottle pickles, book, paper, dish, 16 umbrellas, card case, shirts. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Underwear, 2 muffs, molding, 4 umbrellas, rubbers, shoes, envelope and papers, basket, purse. SUBWAY—Two canes, 28 umbrellas, purse, hand bag, books, shirt, 4 muffs, receipt, advertising matter, 2 packages clothes, photograph, copper, 2 waists, letters, fixtures, slippers, cards, shoes and socks, trimmings, gloves, demijohns, eyeglasses, pin, add. package, blue print, cutter, purses, vest, bodice, grips, hand bag, neck piece, skates, aprons, time tables, books, 2 necklaces, table cloth, bit, leather, rosary, pin.

FOUND, Feb. 22.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Two packages, three umbrellas.

FOUND, Feb. 21.—CENTRAL R. R. of N. J. Apply foot of Liberty St.: R. R. TRAINS—Pair eyeglasses, pair gloves, six umbrellas, hat, LIBERTY ST. FERRY, Feb. 22—Umbrellas; Feb. 23, small mirror.

FOUND, Feb. 22.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Dress suit case, purse, cane, roll of music, pair rubbers, two umbrellas, valise, two packages, commutation ticket, eyeglasses.

FOUND, Feb. 22.—ERIE R. R. Apply information desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Pair gloves, umbrella, gold ring, pair rubbers, fine necklace, brown fur, package of photo supplies.

FOUND, Feb. 22.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply information desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Pair gloves, grip, three umbrellas, lady's bracelet, hand grip.

FOUND, Feb. 22.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply baggage master Jersey City, N. J.: R. R. TRAINS—Two umbrellas, two packages, neck fur, pair rubbers, muff—JERSEY CITY STATION—Umbrella. 23D ST. BOAT—Umbrella.

FOUND, Feb. 23—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.: S. S. PROVIDENCE—Rosary, razor, tobacco, eyeglasses, 2 toothbrushes, overcoat, pocket knife.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general housework, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington, (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

DUNCAN'S HELP EXCHANGE, 250 West 133d St.—Reliable colored help; investigated references. Telephone Morningside—5078.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men, Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th. Tel., 486 Morningside.

064 Dominion Employment Bureau, 88 West 126th—Bond, $1,000; guarantees colored help. 2,219 Harlem.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A YOUNG LADY wanted as a stenographer and typewriter and to act as secretary; must be an expert; a graduate of Smith or Vassar College preferred. Ability, M 185 Times Downtown.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS AND PACKERS, experienced, wanted. Henry Helde, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

FILING AND MAIL CLERK.—Must be accurate and attentive to business; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Opportunity, Z 150 Times, Times Square.

GIRLS.
R. H. MACY & CO.
require learners on favors and fancy paper flowers. Apply at office of General Manager.

LADY AGENTS.—Good wages to hustler. Call from 3 to 5 P. M., McGill, 59 Cottage St., Jersey City.

R. H. MACY & CO.
require experienced hands on fancy paper flowers and favors. Apply at office of General Manager.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, with experience; $6 per week to start; excellent opportunity for rapid advancement; state age, experience, and if at present employed. Address E. V. R., Box 180 Times Downtown.

WAITRESSES wanted for hotel dining room. Hotel Roland, 56 East 59th St.

WOMAN, general housework; family two; references. Call 4-9, 16 West 127th, Apartment 21.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 28 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

YOUNG WOMEN for general office work; good penmanship necessary; give age and full particulars. M 184 Times Downtown.

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Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen.
ALSO
SILK DEPARTMENT requires salesmen having had experience with first-class houses. Apply by mail or in person to General Superintendent.

A WELL-EDUCATED FRENCHMAN or Frenchwoman with experience in fashion matters and dressmaking wanted to do editorial work on a French fashion magazine. Applications must be made by letter, giving full particulars of experience and ability, to L. D., Butterick Building New York.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Age not considered; references; state salary. Z 153 Times, Times Square

BOY about 16 years old for general office work in a downtown commercial house. Address Box 190 Times, 80 Broadway.

CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYEES.—Examinations in New York May 9; salary, $600 to $1,500; recent customs frauds mean many appointments; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Department 513 L, Rochester, N. Y.

ENGINEER wanted in wood-working plant. Call Van Kannel Revolving Door Co., 290 East 134th St.

MEN, tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come and see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

REPAIRER.
R. H. MACY & CO.
require a general repairer for sterling and silver-plated ware. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESMEN, honest, sober, excellent opportunity; weekly remittance; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly; references. Write North Jersey Nurseries, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—A real estate salesman who can sell high-class development property. Merrick Estates Company, 507 Fifth Av. Call mornings before 12.

SALESMEN.—We want high-grade stock-bond salesmen; producers can easily earn $5,000 per year; introductions furnished. Suite 803, 160 Broadway.

SALESMAN, having had experience selling filing cabinets. The General Fireproofing Co., 396 Broadway.

WANTED.—Able bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35; must be native born or have first papers; monthly pay $15 to $69; additional compensation possible; food, clothing, quarters and medical attendance free; after 30 years service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances; service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 W. 42d St., 101 Park Row, New York; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; or 288 Market St. Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Young man for Clearing House sheet in brokerage office; salary, $10, with prospects; send references. Box M 186 Times Downtown.

$100.00 WILL BE PAID by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
47 West 42d St. Telephone 3872 Bryant.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Otto T. Bannard, President;	Jacob H. Schiff,
John R. MacArthur, V. Pres.;	Robert W. De Forest,
Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer;	Frederick G. Bourne,
V. Everit Macy, Secretary;	George Blumenthal,
Francis L. Hine.	

EDWARD W. CARPENTER, Manager.
BOOKKEEPER—25 to 30 years; Christian; speak and write German; $15 to $20.
BOOKKEEPERS ASSISTANT.—Young man, Christian; good penman; stock brokerage experience; $20.
STENOGRAPHER.—Contracting experience, preferably railroad; $18.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

IF STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typewriters, &c., are needed, use "Wright" Agency, 335 Broadway. 973—Franklin.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, Assistant bookkeepers, typists, office, bill clerks, register with me. I can get you steady employment. Diehl's Exchange, 99 Nassau St.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

BLOOM'S BUREAU, 747 Lexington Av., furnishes first-class Scandinavian help; investigated references. 4887—Plaza.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds, Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

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Work Wanted by Worthy Men and Women

The New York Times welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' commercial experience; knowledge typewriting; credentials. Miss E. J. 'Phone 2132W Bath Beach.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, thoroughly experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. M. W., 106 Times, Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By first-class bookkeeper and stenographer. Z 145 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—An Ohio teacher would like position as companion, governess, or secretary; willing to travel. Address Miss Jane Hathaway, Cincinnati, Ohio. General Delivery.

COOK.—Competent; private family; soups, desserts; baker; reference. I. L., 1,364 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, wishes customers home, by day; latest styles; reasonable. Shea, 201 West 102d.

CARETAKER.—Mother and son wish care of house; references. Address Roach, 203 East 48th.

GOVERNESS, (not nursery,) refined; French diplomee; linguist, good musician; experienced; willing to travel; excellent references. Mlle. F., 874 West End Avenue.

HOUSEWORK.—A German girl wishes position, general housework; two in family. E. Priss, 316 West 97th.

LADY'S MAID, or companion, manicure, hairdressing, masseuse, and designer; best references. Z 139 Times, Times Square.

LEGAL FILING CLERK.—Modern systems installed and operated; if your system is not satisfactory, why not make it so; satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. G., 26 Exchange Place.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse or light housework; no washing. Apply all week, 243 West 63d St., Apartment 8.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, SECRETARY.—Experienced complaint work; capable taking entire charge office details; unquestionable references. Z 79 Times, Times Sq.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; educated; exceptionally good speller; American parentage; references. Marion, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, competent; 6 years' varied experience; exceptionally perfect transcriptions. Technical, 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and switchboard operator, age 18; 2 years experience; mail. Sadie Fechtenbaum, 77 East 3d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, good education, capable, experienced, wishes permanent position. Robson, 548 West 156th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—By young man; experienced; assist with books. Z 142 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer, not afraid of hours and work. Z 146 Times, Times Square.

TYPEWRITING neatly and quickly done; reasonable rates; A1 references. Accurate, 177 Times Downtown

TYPEWRITING.—Weekly rates firms not having stenographer. Room 8,008, 1 Madison Av. 5071 Gramercy.

WIDOW, middle-aged, with boy, 5, wishes position in private family, city or country; references. Mrs. Kiefer, 345 8th Av.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with an without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 35d St.

5TH AV., 46, (11th.)—Well-furnished front parlor; other rooms; good board; table guests.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—A nice, refined couple for a large front room; private house.

48TH ST., 108 WEST.—Second-story large front room; cleanliness; superior board; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Sunny third-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; telephone in room; single room adjoining; reference.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Table guests; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; all modern improvements; meals optional. Z 108 Times, Times Square.

79TH ST., 106 WEST.—Desirable second floor, also smaller room; excellent board. Telephone 7223—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room attached; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Light, sunny room, refined house; strictly high-class table; reference necessary.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites; singly; private baths; appointments select; reasonable; references; telephone.

87TH ST., 352 WEST.—Attractive rooms, orivate bath; excellent home table.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Single rooms; good table; parlor dining; telephone; convenient location; table guests.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; excellent table; telephone; table guests; reasonable.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private small, large rooms; modern; comfort; cuisine Francaise; few accommodated; references.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Opportunity couple or student secure double room, meals; very moderate; references.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; vacancies rare; references; reasonable; Southerners.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Desirable parties can be accommodated; all conveniences; board optional; references. Root.

123D ST., (2,058 7th Av.)—Airy, well-furnished, large rooms; steam; 'phone; substantial board; references.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—First-class rooms; board; very reasonable; first-class parties; parlor dining rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; telephone; booklet on request.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—First-class rooms; board; very reasonable; first-class parties; parlor dining rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; telephone; booklet on request.

THE MARTIN,
217-225 W. 45th St.; large and small comfortable rooms; private baths; hot-water plant; good table; rates reasonable. 1866—Bryant.

THE MARTIN,
120 W. 82d St.; large and medium rooms; private baths; first-class home cooking; coffee a specialty; rates reasonable. 9470—Schuyler.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board can be had at above address.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large sunny room; elevator; also single room; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 839, near 70th St.—Large and small rooms, with board in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single, sunny room; excellent board; also other rooms.

Brooklyn.

CAMBRIDGE PLACE, 1.—Front alcove room, private bath; fine table. 'Phone 820TW Prospect.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—One large and one small room for rent; excellent table; good location; near station. 14 Walnut Crescent.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Board Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LADY pianist and teacher of distinction, with studio outside, would like comfortable home with nice people where instruction would be taken as equivalent. "Musician," 140 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG COUPLE desire room and board with refined Southern family; moderate terms; state full particulars; references exchanged. Z 144 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—DESIRABLE SUNNY ROOMS.
Hot and cold water, steam heat, electric lights; $4 to $6 weekly. 318 West 20th; telephone 8534—Chelsea.

12TH ST., 126 WEST.—Furnished room; running water; telephone.

16TH ST., 60 WEST.—3-room suite to let; conveniences; 'phone independent; private entrance. Gibson.

18TH ST., 26 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single and double; $2 up; heated; all conveniences. S. Addieg & Co.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—One large room; all conveniences; Southern guests accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 282 WEST.—Newly renovated, exceptionally cheerful rooms, large, small; private bath; homelike.

46TH ST., 43 WEST. Elegant, sunny front room; running water; all conveniences; everything new; also, large back parlor and single room; breakfast.

48TH ST., 128 WEST.—A very neat, warm, and comfortable large room, gentlemen; private bath.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedrom, bath; elegantly kept; $25-$50 monthly; meals; telephone; Subway.

61ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large room, running water; kept immaculate. Rice.

65TH ST., 7 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, suitable for two; also large single room for one or two refined business men only; references. Karge.

69TH ST., 148, Corner Broadway.—Parlor bedroom, nicely furnished; absolutely clean; first-class apartment; all conveniences; small room; hot, cold water.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Large, heated, well-furnished room; spacious closets, running water adjoining bath, shower; one flight, half block Subway, elevated, all cars; gentleman only. Phone 1488 Columbus.

71ST ST., 281 WEST.—Desirable single or double room; conveniences; Subway express; private house; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

80TH ST., WEST.—Exceptionally beautifully furnished, light rooms; exclusive, private residence; three minutes Subway, "L"; every convenience; reference; $10 upward. Telphone 7514—Schuyler. Address Select, 442 Columbus Av.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations; quiet, sunny rear room, bath; refined surroundings; Park and Riverside; Subway, elevated; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house; medium-size room; southern aspect; outfitting entirely new; references.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in well-kept apartment; references. Telephone 5692—Riverside. Mercier.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; all saparate; also single room; reasonable; telephone.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; running water; dressing room; adjoining bath; telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant single, also large room, private house; references.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable; sunny; large, small; well heated; running water; private house; telephone.

90TH ST., 100 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single or connecting rooms; telephone "L" Subway. Teyton.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Comfortable, neatly furnished rooms; modern elevator apartment; ample closets; $4.50. Brown.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; conveniences; telephone.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large, light back parlor; suitable musician; also suite; private bath; telephone.

106TH ST., 217 WEST.—Front rooms, modern apartment; homelike table; reasonable rates; telephone. Gotthold.

112TH ST., 507 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable parlor suite; one flight; telephone; select; refined gentleman. Murray.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Very light room; refined family; Columbia College Heights; Subway, elevated. Oliver.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—In private house a nicely furnished room; every comfort and convenience.

ABSOLUTELY select, noiseless, residential neighborhood; four magnificent, connecting, spacious rooms separately, together. M 150 Times Downtown

ALEXANDER HAMILTON APARTMENTS, Broadway, 161st St., Near Subway.—Nicely furnished room; telephone; elevator. Apartment 35.

AT 8 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
opposite Washington Square; private residence; large, elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

CHARLES ST., 17—Front parlor, also small room, to let.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, Corner 187th St.—Two-room suite, with or without bath; single room; running water; every modern convenience; Subway express corner; meals optional. Apt. 2.

SUBLET 5-room elevator apartment; refined neighborhood; St. Nicholas Av., near 146th St.; references required. Z 143 Times, Times Square.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Room, with private bath; $10 per week; hotel service.

East Side.

1.—NEWLY decorated rooms, furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional. 32 East 76th St.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large, well furnished front room, running water; private house with owner.

21ST ST., 189 EAST.—Furnished rooms without board; running water, steam heat; overlooking park.

40TH ST., 50 EAST.—Small front room in third floor for rent; exceptionally clean and plenty of light; excellent neighborhood. Telephone Murray Hill—4257.

62D ST., 100 EAST. (Corner Park Av.)—Comfortable back parlor; steam heat; telephone.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

65TH ST., 153 EAST.—One large, also two hall rooms; steam heat, telephone, hot water.

65TH ST., 226 EAST.—Single room, front, nicely furnished; bath; private house.

1418T ST., 469 EAST.—Large rooms, suitable for two, with board; good home cooking.

PHYSICIAN'S office in private house; parlor with bath. 58 East 86th St.

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK, Bronx, is a refined home section; one, two, three warm sunny rooms; private cottage; board optional; care for children, if desired; terms moderate; near schools, churches, parks. Telephone 286—Tremont, 2,884 Briggs Av., 199th.

Brooklyn.

1.—HEIGHTS, 3 MONTAGUE TERRACE.
Rooms for gentlemen, overlooking water; with and without private baths; convenient Wall St. Subway, bridge.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Light, airy outside room or suite; southern exposure; steam heat; 42d to 110th; or will share high-class apartment; gentleman; state price, full particulars. Permanent, 390 Times, Times Square.

Japanese gentleman desires a sunny, bright room in a private family; west side preferred; state particulars, Z 154 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Acme Security Co., Inc., 1,451 Broadway, cor. 41st St., N. Y., 'phone 840 Bryant. Oldest and most reliable company; lower rates than all advertisers. Loans in any amount day applied for in Brooklyn and New York on Household Furniture, Pianos, Horses, and Trucks, without removal. All applications free. Longest time. Easy payments. Private offices. Strictly confidential. Loans on real estate and rents.

EXCELLENT FACTORY SITES
at Leavenworth, Kan., for the manufacturer who has an eye to Southwestern distribution. Five coal mines; nine railroads with Missouri River rates; no saloons; commission government. Write The Ad Club.

Bills discounted; merchants and manufacturers financed; companies organized; legal papers drawn. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 213.

Splendid opportunity for active young business man with $5,000 capital as partner in well-paying manufacturing concern. M. C., 168 Times Downtown.

Inventions developed; ideas perfected; expert mechanics to give advice; bench room with use of machinery to let. F. Alexander, Inc., 129 Fulton St., New York.

Small manufacturing business, electrical or mechanical, showing good returns; apparatus in good order; give terms and description. M 173 Times Downtown.

Have you the capital? I have the invention for A1 novel amusement; net $600 daily; patent applied, Z 141 Times, Times Square.

General mail order business established; good profits; strictest investigation; no agents. P. O. Box 1600, N. Y.

Wanted—Desk room on 5th Av., between 34th and 42d Sts. Chas. H. Koch, Rug Broker, 347 5th Av.

We want man with $9,000 to take charge of uptown branch. M 182 Times Downtown.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the National Gramophone Corporation of New York, for a voluntary dissolution.
To the creditors and stockholders of the National Gramophone Corporation of New York and to all claimants and to all other persons interested in the affairs of the said corporation: Please take notice that the undersigned, as Permanent Receiver of the National Gramophone Corporation of New York will render and present a full and accurate account of all of his proceedings as such Receiver from April 16, 1909, (the date of his account heretofore passed,) to date of presentation, hereinafter mentioned, under oath, with the vouchers and documents in support thereof, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Westchester County Court House, at White Plains, New York, on March 4th, 1910, at 10 A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that said account be allowed and be decreed to be binding, final and conclusive, upon all the creditors and stockholders of said corporation and upon all the persons who may have claims against the said corporation or against said Receiver and upon all the persons having or claiming any open or subsisting engagement with said corporation or with said Receiver and for an order that said Receiver be authorized and directed to pay a second and final dividend of thirty-five per cent. of the amount allowed to the creditors, whose claims have been heretofore allowed, (other than Frank Seaman, who is to receive $250 in full of said second and final dividend), and upon proof of the payment thereof and of such other payments as the Court may order, that said Eugene V. Daly, such Receiver, be fully discharged as such Receiver and from all liability in connection therewith, (including relief referred to in Section 194, Article 9, of the General Corporation Law,) and that his bonds as Temporary Receiver and Permanent Receiver, heretofore filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office, be vacated and cancelled and the surety on said bonds discharged, and an application will be made for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper, as to all other matters which are referred to, in the said account of the Receiver, to be rendered, as above stated.
Dated February 9th, 1910.
EUGENE V. DALY,
Permanent Receiver of the National Gramophone Corporation of New York, 76 William Street, N. Y. City.
OWENS & GRAY, Counsel for the Receiver, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF STEWART M. BRICE, AN INCOMPETENT PERSON:
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court duly made on February 11th, 1910, and duly filed and recorded on February 14th, 1910, notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of said incompetent to present to the undersigned Committee of the property of said incompetent their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified on or before March 30th, 1910. The Post Office address at which papers may be served on said Committee by mail is "Committee of the Property of Stewart M. Brice, an incompetent person, Room 904, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City."
Dated, New York, February 14th, 1910.
LOUIS M. SCHWAN,
JOHN F. BRICE,
Committee of the Property of Stewart M. Brice, an incompetent person.
ALEXANDER, WATRISS & POLK, Attorneys for said Committee, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the MULLIN FILM SERVICE OF THE WEST for authority to change its name to the name of PEERLESS MOTION PICTURE CO.
Notice is hereby given that the Mullin Film Service of the West, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof to be held in the County Court House, in the County and State of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Peerless Motion Picture Co.
Dated New York, February 3d, 1910.
MULLIN FILM SERVICE OF THE WEST,
by HERBERT K. SOMBORN,
President.
LOUIS M. COHEN, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, office and Post Office address 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE IS hereby given that at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at Part I. thereof, on the 4th day of March, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as petitioner can be heard, the W. C. P. TAXICAB COMPANY, a corporation created under and by virtue of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York, will present a petition for change of the name of said company, so that it shall thereafter be designated CONNECTICUT CAB COMPANY.
PERCY J. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary.
Dated February 9th, 1910.

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL
Friday, Feb. 25th

17 Jewel Waltham, Guaranteed Gold Filled Cases $5.98

On the above date I shall offer 150 genuine guaranteed 17 Jewel WALTHAM Watches in gold filled cases, complete, all regulated and ready for the pocket, at $5.98 each. Bear in mind this price is for movement and case complete, and every one will be sold with the distinct understanding that if any jeweller, mail order house or department store will sell the same grade of watch for less than $15 the money will be refunded. Only one to a purchaser, no dealers supplied or mail orders filled.

NOTE — Watches bearing my name were stamped and guaranteed by ma.

SPECIALS

Trust Price		My Price
$70.00	23-Jewel Maximus, Waltham Mvt.	$46.53
$40.00	23-Jewel Vanguard

WATSON OUSTS 79 FROM CATSKILL JOBS

Mostly Conners Men, Including His Secretary, but the Mayor Denies It's Politics.

$700,000 SAVING TO CITY

Time Checks for Land Appraisers Hereafter—A Million Paid in Fees—More Heads to Fall.

Corporation Counsel Watson began yesterday the reforms for economy in the expenditures on the new Catskill water system directed by the Mayor by removing seventy-nine of the high-salaried men employed in the condemnation work. All but three were appraisers. The exceptions were John T. Maher, William J. Conners's secretary in charge of the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee at Albany; David W. Sweet of Newburg, and Oscar Jacobs of Kingston, employed as clerks to the appraisers.

It was regarded as significant that nearly all of the men removed are "Conners men" who obtained their jobs through the McClellan-Conners political agreement of last year. The Mayor and the Corporation Counsel denied there was any political significance in the removals, but it was taken as a strange coincidence that the blow should fall just at this time when Conners is fighting to retain his State Chairmanship.

The list of removed appraisers included E. T. Williams of Niagara Falls, a former State Committeeman and a Conners men; Stephen Ryan, committeeman from Chenango County, and one of the principal Conners supporters; ex-Mayor Dillon of New Rochelle, George B. Van Valkenburgh, another Conners committeeman from Catskill, and Wesley J. Springstead from Haverstraw, also a Conners committeeman.

Jacob A. Newstead, Republican leader of the Fourth Assembly District of this city, also appears in the list together with two men outside the State, C. T. Maynard of Proctor, Vt., and Richard Rossiter of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Watson said he would remove eight more appraisers later in the week, and that more will follow next week.

These men appear as experts before the Condemnation Commissioners and the courts on behalf of the city. They testify as to the valuation of damages on land, buildings, and water power. There were five water power appraisers. Three of them received $50 a day, one $20, and one $10.

Two of the $50 men were removed yesterday. They were Walter S. Morton and Peter E. Nostrand of this city. The former has received from the city or has bills now in the Corporation Counsel's office totaling $22,800, and Mr. Nostrand's services will cost the city $19,000. The bills of the appraisers removed yesterday run from $10 to $20,000.

Where the Axe Fell.

Here are the names of the men removed:

E. T. Williams, Niagara Falls; William H. Riley, Binghamton; George B. Dolson, Syracuse; G. W. Hart, Jr., Albany; Harvey Leamon, Schenectady; Arthur J. Mahon, Rochester; James W. Sutton, Oswego; W. M. Cameron, Glens Falls; C. T. Maynard, Proctor, Vt.; Edward Quick, Rochester; Michael E. Griffin, Oxford; J. C. McGreevy, Hornell; D. E. Heffernan, Dunkirk; William J. Hillery, Buffalo; Neil McCloskey, Hamburg; Stephen Ryan, Norwich; Joseph M. Knap, Catskill; John J. Fay, Mt. Vernon; John F. Brady, Yonkers; John R. Sweeney, White Plains; John P. Taafe, Yonkers; M. J. Dillon, New Rochelle; Frank Tucker, White Plains; Albert E. Nichols, Patterson; Samuel B. Crane, Mahopac; R. K. Clark, Bedford; F. C. Marshall, Pleasantville; Avery McDougall, New York City; James E. O'Neill, West Hurley; Julius Osterhoudt, Kingston; William S. Doyle, Ellenville; Theodore A. Voss, Phoenicia; V. J. Kohl, Middle Hope; Jesse B. Bolce, Pautaukunk, and George B. Van Valkenburg, Catskill.

P. J. Halleran, Kingston; Mathias Burgher, West Shokan; Walter S. Morton, New York City; Frederick H. Smith, Milton; Willard Marsh, Big Indian; Charles Ketchum, Mountainville; T. A. Pinckney, Mahopac; Jacob A. Newstead, New York City; Abram Terwilliger, Shokan; William Ambrose, Cortlandale; John Crowley, Saugerties; Egbert Humphrey, West Hurley; J. F. Gallagher, Kingston; John C. Schultz, Saugerties; John F. Hallinan, Kingston; Frank Roosa, Olive; Martin Adams, Cold Spring; Wesley J. Springstead, Haverstraw; Lewis Van Nostrand, Rosendale; Jason Roosa, Olive; William D. Roosa, Olive, and James Millard, Kingston.

Robert C. Riddick, Kingston; Peter E. Nostrand, New York City; Lawrence Kenny, Kingston; Edward Wegmann, New York City; A. E. Dederick, Kingston; J. J. Campbell, Kingston; J. A. Treanor, New York City; Asa Bishop, Olive Bridge; James K. De Bois, West Shokan; Thomas Cusack, Kingston; G. E. Johnston, New Paltz; Richard Rossiter, Patterson, N. J.; W. S. Johnson, Kingston; Abram S. Denton, Gardiner; S. P. Davis, Kingston; Elting Harp, New Paltz; Walter Hasbrouck, Highlands; Abram A. Van Demark, Cottesville; Charles S. Shufelt, Zena; John T. Msher, Albany; David W. Sweet, Newburg, and Oscar Jacobs, Kingston.

To Save the City $700,000.

In notifying the Mayor of the removals Mr. Watson sent him a letter in which he declared that he intends to put reforms into effect which will save the city $700,000 in the cost of condemnation proceedings. The letter said:

> Of the foregoing seventy-six appraisers I am advised that some have been paid as much as $50 per day and expenses, and amounts paid to or owing single appraisers run as high as $20,000. There are forty-three commissions in all, and I am retaining for the present fifty-eight appraisers, or an average of a fraction over one appraiser to a commission. I think there will be no trouble in keeping all commissions busy for five-hour days with this complement of witnesses. Indeed, I expect shortly to reduce the number still further.
>
> Pursuant also to your favor I have given instructions that stenographers' minutes of the hearings shall not be printed as heretofore. This will enable me, besides those already named, to discontinue a staff of five proofreaders regularly employed in connection with this work.
>
> I have, in addition, issued directions that hereafter all advertisements shall be limited to the fewest number of newspapers permissible under the statute.
>
> A rigid time record system whereby arrivals, departures, length of sessions, reasons for adjournment, &c., are required to appear on the stenographer's minutes, has been established for the Commissioners of Appraisal. This will result, I believe, either in longer sessions or in a reduction of commissioners fees in some cases to a small proportion of their former amount. If I can prevent it an hour's session shall not hereafter be paid for as a day's work.

A Job for McMurtrie Speer.

> I have designated Mr. William McMurtrie Speer, a lawyer of 257 Broadway, as special counsel, to be placed at the head of a staff locally organized, but of activities unconfined, which will, under my supervision, be in executive control of certain branches of work.
>
> It is not difficult to estimate that a substantial saving should result from the measures outlined in your letter, taking as a basis the figures as of Dec. 1, 1909, when 1,219 out of a total of 2,493 realty parcels, or approximately one-half, had been reported on. This balance sheet showed more than $300,000 to have been allowed to commissioners, $410,000 to special counsel for the city, $490,000 to have been paid for advertising, $350,000 to witnesses for the city, $150,000 for stenographic work and printing.
>
> Assuming that an equal amount of work in all departments remains yet to be done, I shall hope to affect the following saving for the city:
>
> On advertising $200,000
> On special counsel fees 175,000
> On commissioners' fees 175,000
> On witness fees 100,000
> On printing minutes 50,000
>
> Total $700,000

The Mayor laid particular emphasis on the cost of condemnation proceedings to the city in his speeches during the campaign, and in a letter to the Board of Water Supply, which has charge of the construction of the Catskill aqueduct, a short time ago he informed its members that he expected them to keep down expenditures.

Takes Wife's Name with Her Business.

Permission to assume his wife's maiden name of Heffer was granted by Justice Platzek, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to Jacob Birnbaum of 759 Lexington Avenue. Birnbaum told the court that since his marriage, five years ago, he had been administering a business which his wife conducted before her marriage under the old name, and that the customers know him as "Mr. Heffer."

FURLONG'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Gotthelf Testifies He, a Lawyer, and the Magistrate Were to Divide Fees.

The trial of Magistrate Henry J. Furlong of the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, on an indictment charging him with entering into a corrupt agreement to receive a bribe in the performance of his duties on the bench was begun before Justice Isaac M. Kapper in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. Most of the day was taken up with the selection of a jury.

Furlong was represented by W. Bourke Cockran, who will be assisted by Congressman Goldfogle and Martin T. Manhone.

Following the selection of the jury, the trial began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. District Attorney Clarke told the jury that a corrupt agreement had been entered into between the defendant, Jacob Gotthelf, and Rutherford W. Kathan, and that he would show that a bribe had been asked for and accepted by the accused Magistrate.

Mr. Clark then went on to say that the house at 925 Glenmore Avenue had been bought by Magistrate Furlong in the name of Mrs. Fannie Arnstein, a sister of Jacob Gotthelf, and the property had been deeded back to Furlong by Mrs. Arnstein, but that no record of the transaction had been made.

Jacob Gotthelf was the first witness. He was a law clerk whose work took him to the Gates Avenue Court. Gotthelf said he first met the defendant ten years ago. He testified that Furlong said to him that he would throw money in his way if he went to the Gates Avenue Court.

Gotthelf said that an agreement was reached by which the Magistrate was to give him a list of prisoners brought before him.

"I was to try to get these prisoners as clients for a lawyer," continued Gotthelf, "and the fees were to be divided among the three of us."

Gotthelf said that when the agreement had been made Furlong said to him:

"Of course you'll get something out of this, and I ought to get something out of it, too."

Gotthelf testified he said to Furlong:

"I'll give you half of all I get."

District Attorney Clarke told the court that a man named Simon Utal, who was sent to Raymond Street Jail for the non-support of his family, paid $50 to the bondsman who gave the Glenmore Avenue house as security. "And this $50 was divided equally between Furlong, Kathan, and Gotthelf," the District Attorney said.

Court adjourned with Gotthelf on the stand. The trial will be resumed to-day.

ANACONDA STOCK LISTED.

Capital Is $30,000,000 and Profits for Six Months $1,221,910.

The $30,000,000 capital stock of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was admitted to the regular stock list of the Stock Exchange yesterday. It has been in the unlisted department since its organization. That department, which is to be abolished April 1, has now been depleted of practically all of its active issues. Amalgamated, which also applied for regular listing, did not get its papers in in time for action by the governors at yesterday's meeting.

The statement of earnings for six months which accompanies the application is the first that the company has ever made public. It shows total income for the six months ended June 30 of $12,242,038, of which $6,060,028 was from copper, silver, and gold delivered to customers, and $5,941,690 copper, silver, and gold on hand at the end of the period, the copper being charged at cost.

After the deduction of $6,169,244 as the value of copper, silver, and gold on hand at the beginning of the period, $2,720,908 mining expenses, including development and depreciation, and $1,362,113 reduction expenses at Anaconda, including depreciation, together with other items, making a total of $11,020,123, the profit shown for the six months was $1,221,910.

The balance sheet as of June 30 values the mining claims, coal mines, town site property, water rights, &c., at $20,443,850. The buildings, machinery, &c., are valued at $3,112,235, and the investments in stock of railroad and sundry companies at $584,113.

Deferred assets are put at $2,158,502 for materials and $44,207 for unexpired insurance. Current assets totaling $10,796,443 include $2,147,557 loans and advances to associated companies, $1,278,072 accounts receivable, $5,931,690 metals on hand, and $907,556 cash.

SMALL FIRE IN A THEATRE.

Moving-Picture Film Blazing Up, Quickly Quenched—Stampede Averted.

A blazing moving picture film in the Keith & Proctor Theatre at Third Avenue and East Fifty-eighth Street threw the large audience into considerable excitement last night and ended the show twenty minutes before the usual time.

There was almost a stampede in the gallery, where the picture machine was, until Policeman Sheedy of the East Fifty-first Street Station ran up the stairs to meet the crowd, assuring them that there was no danger. With the assistance of the ushers he opened all the exits, and the entire audience speedily left the building, the orchestra meantime playing a lively air.

The picture machine is incased in a metal cabinet, and as soon as the film blazed up Fireman Lahey, detailed to the house, turned the hand extinguisher on it, smothering it in a few minutes. But the black smoke, oozing out of the crevices, curled about the heads of the people, causing a rising up all over the gallery, while the more timid started for the doors. The fireman busied himself after the fire was out quieting the audience. The damage was trifling.

Ship Coming with Big Passenger List.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship President Lincoln is due here on March 2 with the largest number of passengers to cross the Atlantic so far this year. She left Hamburg on Feb. 19 with 3,619 passengers. In December the President Grant got here with 3,747 passengers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—65 West 14th St.; Mrs. Nickel	None
7:00—424 East 31st St.; Mary Thompson Mattress Co	$500
10:20—333 Cherry St.; H. Schwartz	Trifling
10:30—79 East 109th St.; C. Valentine	$50
11:30—2 East 45th St.; Hotel Loraine	Trifling
P. M.	
2:15—309 E. 287th St.; Wm. Heborlem	$10
2:25—270-4 Mercer St.; Max Herman	$50
2:30—2,044 7th Av.; Carolyn Steam Laundry	$10
3:20—332 E. 101st St.; Charles Sallinger	$30
3:45—558 W. 133d St.; Mrs. McGowan	Trifling
4:20—12th Av. and 34th St.; unknown	Trifling
4:20—3 E. 117th St.; Ritter Realty Co	$50
4:45—285 7th St.; William Giller	$25
6:45—329-331 E. 13th St.; D. Sacks	$300
7:15—20 Stanton St.; Gustav Jargg	$250
7:40—738 Greenwich St.; Thomas Supple	Trifling
8:30—223 Sullivan St.; Abbati & Alrino	$300
10:20—160 East 58th St.; Keith & Proctor	Trifling
10:35—1,843 Lexington Av.; James O'Donnell	$350

If you want a select Boarding House, see Page 17.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT St.

.35c each
for 1.00 Shirts.
White & Colored, Stiff & Negligee, one or two of a kind, that's why!
Only 40 Dozen.
Pure Silk Socks, .49c pair.
Pure Silk Knit Ties, .49c each.
3.00 Vests (odd sizes), 1.35.
Just making room for Spring Goods.

NEGRO SHOOTS TWO IN A NEWARK TRAIN

Victims' Companion Hurls Assailant from Car and He Gets Away.

ONE MAN MAY NOT RECOVER

H. S. Higbie and L. H. Lord Both Unconscious in Jersey City Hospital—Shooting Unprovoked, Friends Say.

Harrison S. Higbie and Leslie H. Lord of Newark, N. J., Yale and Princeton graduates, respectively, and members of their university clubs in this city, were shot down and dangerously, if not fatally, wounded on a local train of the Jersey Central Railroad early yesterday morning by a negro who made his escape.

Chief Larkin of the Jersey City police got a telegram from Chief Sylvester of the Washington police early this morning telling him that William Boyd, a Pullman porter suspected of the shooting, had been arrested on the arrival of the train in Washington at 12:22 o'clock. The train left Jersey City at 7 o'clock. Boyd's home is in Jersey City, and he is arrested on suspicion.

Both young men, who are socially prominent in Newark, are now in the City Hospital, Jersey City, where Higbie's life hangs by a thread. Lord's wound, a bullet hole through the right lung, is not so serious, but he is far from being out of danger. The shooting, according to the two companions of the wounded men, was without provocation. One of these friends allowed the negro to get away after having thrown him off the train and over the station platform railing, where the train had come to a stop, under the impression that the shots had gone wild.

Higbie, Lord, Gayle L. Young, son of Dr. Charles Young, 28 East Kinney Street, Newark, and his cousin, Roger Young, 1,078 Broad Street, Newark, had come to New York on Tuesday to spend the holiday. They had dined at the Princeton Club in Gramercy Park, afterward going to the theatre. After the show they strolled up to the Yale Club in Forty-fourth Street, where they remained until after midnight, leaving for Jersey City in time to catch the 1 o'clock A. M. local for Newark.

"As soon as we entered the train," said Roger Young last night, "one of us turned a seat so that we faced each other. Gayle Young and I sat together, riding backward, while Higbie and Lord sat opposite.

"We looked over the crowd as one often does, thinking possibly to see other Newark people, and noticed a copper-colored negro sitting diagonally across the aisle from us, accompanied by a negro woman. I suppose Higbie's eyes must have fallen on him, though nothing was said on either side until, as the train was approaching the Jackson Avenue station in Jersey City, the negro came over to Higbie and called him a vile epithet. I noticed the man had his hand on his back pocket, and I was about to seize him when Higbie struck him. The man drew his pistol, and though I had pinned his arms down he fired two shots, perhaps more.

"I threw him around and started for the train door, pushing him before me. Gayle Young had already wrenched the pistol from him, and I had no idea that any one had been shot. As I shoved the negro on to the car platform the train entered the station, and I threw him off the train to the station, following him. There I lifted him, almost bodily, throwing him over the railing to the ground. The man was up in a minute and started to run toward Jersey City. He had a good start on me, and though I ran 200 yards after him I could not overtake him.

"When I returned to the train I found the passengers in a panic, a crowd collected, and my friends dangerously wounded."

The whole train, well loaded with Jersey people who had spent the evening in New York, was in an uproar a moment after the shooting. At the conductor's direction the engineer blew his whistle for help and several policemen came on the run. Taking a moment to get a description of the negro and the direction he took some went after him while one called an ambulance from the City Hospital.

The bullet which struck Lord penetrated the apex of the right lung, also lodging in the back. The wound, while serious, the doctor said, ought not to prove fatal. Both bullets were located, but could not be removed for the present because of the young men's weakened condition.

Mr. Higbie, of Yale, '07, is 26 years old, the son of James S. Higbie, a merchant of 1,013 Broad Street, Newark, while Mr. Lord is three years his junior, and the son of Mrs. H. G. Lord, 79 Clinton Avenue, Newark.

'DANCE DES AMOURS' FOR SALE

Corot's Painting Among Pictures in Late James S. Inglis Estate.

Corot's "Dance des Amours," a fine work of the artist sold in the Charles A. Dana and the George J. Gould collections, is to be put on the market again among a lot of excellent pictures to be sold by the American Art Association on the evenings of March 11 and 12. They are the property of the estates of James S. Inglis. Justice Charles H. Truax, and Frederick C. Hewitt.

This Corot belongs to the Inglis estate, of which Mrs. Inglis is the executrix. The collection is a very large one, including also Daubigny's "Open Sea," the decorative panels "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," by Eugene Delacroix, and examples by Bonvin, Courbet, Diaz, Dupré, Rousseau, Maris, Monticelli, Mettling, Michel, Ryder, Twachtman, Weir, Bunce, Harpignies, Jongkind, Neuhuys, Raeburn, Degas, Sisley, and other celebrated artists.

NO UNION, SALON FOR POETS.

Mrs. Rice Is to Corral 'Em with the Editors—Why There'll Be No Trust.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice says that a correct characterization of the new salon of poets and other literary persons which will meet monthly in her apartments at the Ansonia would be "A bit of Paris transplanted to New York."

"No, it isn't a poet's union," said Mrs. Rice last night quite emphatically, although she is President of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise. "How absurd!"

"Of course not," echoed Miss Muriel Rice, still in her 'teens, who admits she writes poetry, but shows none of the usual ill effects. Miss Rice read one of her own poems at the first meeting of the salon Tuesday evening.

"I remarked last night that, since the price of poultry had gone up, the price of poetry might be the subject of an increased price—a joke," remarked Isaac L. Rice, patron saint of chess in America, stroking his beard.

Mr. Rice went on to deny that there had been any idea of organizing a stock company to monopolize the product of the American poets. Monopolies are too unpopular now, and holding companies have been declared illegal. The difficulties in the way of organizing a union, he said, were also too great. All the poets would not stay organized. Too many of them, anxious to burst into print, would sell their products for less than the union scale, and bring organization to naught.

"Mutual advantage is the motive of the salon," said Mrs. Rice. "It will be an advantage to the poets to bring them together to meet editors and those who have admired them from afar, but have never met them. We had 130 at the meeting on Tuesday night, and it was hard work to get them to go home between 12 and 1 o'clock."

The committee which will arrange for future meetings of the salon consists of Everett P. Wheeler, George Sylvester Viereck, Leon Garbeau, Hermann Scheffauer, Edwin Markham, Robert S. Yard, Muriel Rice, and Isaac L. Rice. To make the organization popular with the poets no dues will be charged. For the benefit of the publishers Hermann Scheffauer's suggestion that poets be allowed to recite their compositions in a darkened room will be discountenanced.

"We will have no reading in the dark here," declared Mrs. Rice. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, the publisher and psychic researcher, however, was in favor of this idea.

"The salon is modeled on the lines of a French salon. Everything will be on the highest plane," said Mrs. Rice. Her apartment, where the meetings will be held, is on the fourteenth floor of the Ansonia.

POE, CARE OF HALL OF FAME.

Mrs. Emma Poe Allen of Missouri Writes to Ask If She's Related.

Chancellor MacCracken of New York University has received a letter from Missouri City, Mo., addressed to Edgar Allan Poe, care of the Hall of Fame. The letter was written by a Mrs. Emma Poe Allen. This is the letter:

> Mr. Edgar Allen Poe New York University:
>
> Having saw a little sketch in The Kansas City Star concerning your future welfare, I felt a little interested in the name myself, because that was my name heretofore and I have often heard of you and have been wondering if we were any relation. My father is from old Kentucky, and two brothers also. My father's name was Andeson Poe. My two uncles was Manson and Maring, all of which are dead. One brother still in Kentucky—Wm. Poe—don't know whether he is living or not. If you should happen to receive this—would be glad to hear from you—not knowing your address for sure—its very uncertain whether you get this or not. Very Respt.
>
> Mrs. EMMA POE ALLEN.
>
> Missouri City, Mo., Feb. 13, 1910.

At the last voting in 1905 the College of Electors refused to permit Poe's name to be engraved in the Hall of Fame. A new vote will be taken this year. It is thought by many observers that Poe's name will be favorably reconsidered.

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38 NEW ST., one block below Wall.
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Full dress and Tuxedo Suits, full silk lined, $50.00 values, now $22.50
$30 Suits and Overcoats 8.50
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English Slip-ons, Trousers, Vests, Raincoats, Bathrobes, &c., all at prices half of real value.
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Wallach Bros.
Third Ave. Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
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Nearly Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suit and Overcoat Now $15
OUR $45 and $50 Suits and Overcoats disappeared in the swift rush of selling yesterday.
However there are still splendid garments that were priced from $40 down left waiting for you at $15

$40 TO $60 VALUES
the imported stock of Geo. H. Hoyt & Co., 36 West 34th Street, and all the light weight materials left from last Spring and Summer. Suit to measure $20.00. The style and tailoring will be of this season's fashion. Sale on second floor, ends Saturday.
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an hygienic, health-promoting appliance which provides Soap to Use But Not to Waste, in clean, soluble granular form. A turn of the handle shaves off dry, crisp flakes from a concealed soap cylinder. Hall Mark of Cleanliness wherever used. Sightly, easily attached.
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CHARLOTTE WALKER in EUGENE WALTER'S play **JUST A WIFE**

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MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor
MISCHA ELMAN in GLAZUNOW'S New Violin Concerto.
Seats Now Selling.

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To-morrow (Fri.) at 8, **LUCIA,** Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco. Sat. Mat., **LOUISE,** Miss Garden, Mme. Doria, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, etc. Sat. Eve., Double bill, (popular prices,) **JUGGLER OF NOTRE DAME.** Followed by **CAVALLERIA,** with Mme. Mazarin, Mr. McCormack, M. Crabbe.
SUNDAY EVE., GRAND CONCERT, Second Appearance Mlle. INEZ JOLIVET, Violiniste; Mlle. CAVALIERI, Mr. ORVILLE HARROLD, also the Russian 'cellist, GEORGE ROGOVOY, and Manhattan Opera Artists.
—NEXT WEEK—
Mon., (Double Bill,) **NAVARRAISE,** Mlle. Gerville-Reache, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Crabbe, followed by **PAGLIACCI,** Mlle. Cavalieri; MM. Orville Harrold, Sammarco, Crabbe; Wed., **RIGOLETTO,** Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, MM. Renaud, Gilibert, Vallier; Fri., **ELEKTRA,** (last time,) Mme. Mazarin and regular cast; Sat. Aft., **SALOME,** Miss Mary Garden, Mme. Doria, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Devries, Vallier, Dufour, etc. Mus. dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Eve., pop. prices, **TALES OF HOFFMANN,** Mlles. Cavalieri, Trentini, MM. Renaud, Devries, Gilibert, etc.
Next week's sale opens To-day, 9 A. M.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
Only Song Recital Mme.
KIRKBY-LUNN
50c to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TO-DAY at 3, Only Recital in New York
REINHOLD VON **WARLICH**
Basso Cantante from Paris. English and German Songs. Seats $2.50, $2, $1.50. Box Office or Tyson's. Dir. M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Av. (Chickering Piano).

Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Ev., Mar. 1, at 8:15
Last Subscription Concert,
FLONZALEY
QUARTET.
50c to $1.50. Management of Loudon Charlton.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Fri. & Sat. Eves. 8:15. Last Times Milloecker's Operetta, "Der Bettelstudent" ("The Beggar Student"). Sat. Mat. 2:15, "Der Meister."

GRAND Mabel Taliaferro in "Springtime." Next Week—Henry Miller, The Servant in the House.

ICE HOCKEY Crescent A. C. vs. N. Y. A. C. To-night at 8:15. St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. & Columbus Av.

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Owing to a slight indisposition of Miss Barrymore, theatre closed To-night. REGULAR PERFORMANCES POSITIVELY RESUMED TO-MORROW (FRI.) NIGHT.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in Sir A. W. Pinero's MID-CHANNEL
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
THE MOST DARING PLAY OF THE CENTURY
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BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's MRS. DOT
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"The funniest person on the stage to-day."—Alan Dale.
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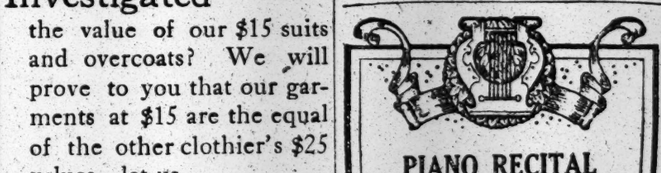

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PROGRAMME

Sonata Op. 111 c minor	L. v. Beethoven
Nocturne Op. 27, D flat major	F. Chopin
Scherzo B flat minor	F. Chopin
Waltz Op. 70 No. 1	F. Chopin
Spring Song	F. Mendelssohn
Feuerzauber	Wagner-Brassin
A la bien aimee Waltz	Ed. Schutt

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A play of the South. | A play of witchcraft.
To-day at 2:15 ..... The Witch
To-night at 8:15 ..... The School for Scandal
Fri. Evg., 8.30 ..... The Witch
Sat. Mat., 2:00 ..... Twelfth Night
Sat. Evg., 8:30 ..... The Nigger
NEXT WEEK:
Mon., Tues., Wed. Evgs., Wed. Mat., John Mason and His Company in A Son of the People; Thurs. Mat. (opera), L'Attaque du Moulin; Thurs. Evg., The School for Scandal; Fri. Mat. (extra), Don; Fri. Evg. (opera), Madama Butterfly and Coppellia (Ballet); Sat. Mat. & Evg., Twelfth Night. Prices: Drama, $2 to 50c.; Opera, $5 to $1.

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BLANCHE RING in THE YANKEE GIRL
COMEDY 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARY MANNERING in A MAN'S WORLD.
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Next Thurs. 2:30.
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